1913.



CITY & COUNTY OF KINGSTON UPON HULL.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

J. WRIGHT MASON, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., M.R.C.S.E., MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

### HULL:

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# APPENDIX,

Report on the work accomplished at the Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensaries from 10th March to 10th September, 1913.

# HEALTH DEPARTMENT, GUILDHALL, HULL, 1914.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year 1913 which reviews all the local circumstances having important bearing on the public health.

I am.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. Wright Mason, Medical Officer of Health.

### HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Alderman F. Askew, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman—Councillor C. RAINE, J.P.

Councillor F. W. BOOTH. Councillor J. W. GOULD.

Councillor W. Boyes, J.P. Councillor J. Grindell, J.P.

Councillor H. COOPER. Councillor G., W. LILLEY, J.P.

Councillor H. Dean, J.P. Councillor E. Ombler, J.P.

Councillor P. Flanagan, J.P. Councillor E. Sheardown.

Councillor J. A. Foster. Alderman Sir J. Sherburn, J.P.

Councillor P. GASKELL. Councillor W. WHEATLEY.

Councillor W. GLEADHILL.

The LORD MAYOR (Councillor J. H. Hargreaves, J.P.), ex-officio.

The Ex-Mayor (Alderman John Brown, J.P.), ex-officio.

# STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

### OFFICIALS. 1 Medical Officer of Health 1 Deputy Medical Officer of Health . . 1 Senior Tuberculosis Officer ... 1 Medical Officer of Hospitals 1 Chief Sanitary Inspector . . . . 12 . . Clerks . . . . District Sanitary and Housing Inspectors 10 1 Chief Housing Inspector . . 1 Chief Food Inspector 5 Assistant Food Inspectors ... 1 . . 4 Shop Hours Inspectors . . 10 Sanitary Officers . . . . 6 Women Inspectors ... . . . . 2 Tuberculosis Nurses . . . . . . .3 Smoke Nuisance and Offensive Trades Inspectors Inspector of Canal Boats, Common and Seamen's 1 Lodging Houses .. .. 1 Inspector of Houses-let-in-Lodgings 1 Assistant to Chief Housing Inspector OUTDOOR STAFF. 3 Caretakers 3 Drainage Attendants Refuse, &c., Collection: 1 Refuse Superintendent 1 Refuse Foreman ... 4 Refuse Sub-Foremen 4 Horse Feeders, &c. 1 Clerk 103 Drivers Fillers 98 1 Tipman . .

Carried forward

281

# STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

### OUTDOOR STAFF.—(Continued). Brought forward 281 Destructors:--(East) Firemen 4 Tipmen 4 . . . . (West) Engineer 1 Firemen 4 . . Tipmen Yardman ... 1 Cart Works:--Foreman Wheelwright l Mechanics .. .. 5 . . Labourers ... 4 HOSPITAL STAFFS. City Hospital, Hedon Road:— Matron . . 1 Home Sister 1 Night Sister 1 Charge Nurses 5 Nurses . . . . 5 . . Probationers . . . . 15 Other Employés . . 21 Evan Fraser Hospital, Sutton:— Matron Nurses . . . . Other Employés ... . . . . 11 Total 374

# SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

	1913.	1912.
Area of City	9359 aeres.	9359 acres.
Height above sea (ordnance		
datum)	6 feet.	6 feet.
Population (estimated)	287,032	282,988
Density	30.7 persons	30.2 persons
	per aere.	per acre.
No. of Houses (estimated)	65,614	$65,\!252$
No. of persons per house	4.3	$4 \cdot 3$
No. of Marriages	2,638	2,537
Marriage Rate	18.4	$17 \cdot 9$
No. of Births	7,904	7,834
BIRTH RATE	† 27.5	27.7
No. of Deaths	4,230	4,084
DEATH RATE	14.7	† 14.4
Infantile Mortality	1,025 deaths	795 deaths
	under 1 year,	under 1 year,
	or 130 per	or 101 per
	1,000 births.	1,000 births.
No. of Zymotic Deaths	501	314
Zymotie Death Rate	1.75	1.08
Diarrhea Death Rate	1.17	0.27
Assessable Value	£1,298,386	£1,274,277
Produce of 1d. Borough Rate	£5,327 8s. 3d.	£5,309 9s. 9d.
† Lowe	est on Record.	



# City and County of Kingston uyon Bull.

# REPORT

### VITAL STATISTICS.

### Births.

The returns of the local registrars recorded 7,904 births within the City, equal to a rate of 27.5 per thousand of the population. The average birth rate for the previous five years (1908–12) was 29.1.

Of the total births 4,090 were males and 3,814 were females.

The number of illegitimate births was 365, or 4.6 per eent, of the total births.

The subjoined figures shew the number of births and the birth rate for the last ten years:—

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth rate.
1904	 7832	 30.9
1905	 7705	 30.0
1906	 7806	 3()•()
1907	 7680	 $29 \cdot 1$
$19\bar{0}8$	 8167	 30.5
1909	 8037	 29.6
1910	 8014	 $29 \cdot 1$
1911	 7949	 28.5
1912	 7834	 $27 \cdot 7$
1913	 7904	 27.5

This particular rate is still on the decline, although the decrease was not quite so marked in 1913 as in the four preceding years. The decrease has been even more pronounced in other parts of the country; but, notwithstanding the decline in Hull, the birth rate of this City still ranks amongst the highest.

The number of births and the birth rate in the different registration sub-districts are arranged in the following table:—

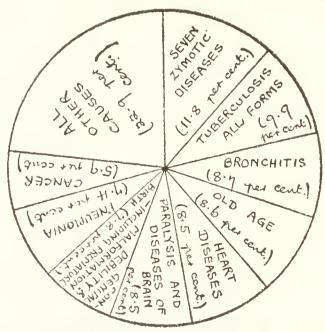
					0
District.		$N_{\epsilon}$	o. of Birth	s.	Birth rate.
Drypool			1218		27.8
Southeoates			994		34.9
East Seuleoa	tes		886		27.8
West Sculeoa	ates		1214		20.0
Humber			576		$22 \cdot 9$
Myton			1572		$28 \cdot 1$
Newington					30.7

The excess of births over deaths, representing the natural increase of the population, was 3,674. The average for the previous ten years was 3,562.

### Deaths.

The deaths during the year numbered 4,230, and corresponded to an annual rate of 14·7 per thousand. The rate for 1912 was 14·4 and still remains the lowest yet recorded.

The accompanying diagram shows the proportion of certain diseases and classes of disease to the total deaths:—



Comparing the average rate for the ten years, 1903–12, with that of the ten years, 1893–1902, the death-rate from all causes in Hull has declined 12.9 per cent.

### Small Pox.

No deaths were attributed to Small Pox during the year.

### Measles.

Twelve deaths were ascribed to this disease. These deaths correspond to a rate of 0.04 per thousand living, compared with 0.52 for 1912.

Children under five years of age furnish over 91 per cent. of the total deaths from this disease.

### Scarlatina.

Only 2 deaths from Searlatina were registered in 1913. This gives a rate of 0.006 per thousand living. There was 1 death from this disease in 1912.

### Diphtheria.

There were 34 deaths from Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup, as against 20 in 1912 and 19 in 1911. The death rate from this disease was 0.12 per thousand living.

### Whooping Cough.

The deaths assigned to Whooping Cough numbered 76, equal to a death rate of 0.26 per 1000 living. Of the total deaths from Whooping Cough, 70, or 92 per cent., occurred among children under five years of age.

### Typhoid Fever.

Forty deaths were ascribed to Typhoid Fever during the year, corresponding to a rate of 0.14 per 1000. There were 31 deaths during 1912 and 67 during 1911.

### Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

The number of deaths from Diarrhæa and Enteritis was 337, as against 89 in 1912 and 608 in 1911. The death rate was 1.17 per 1000.

More than 94 per cent of these deaths occurred among children under five years of age.

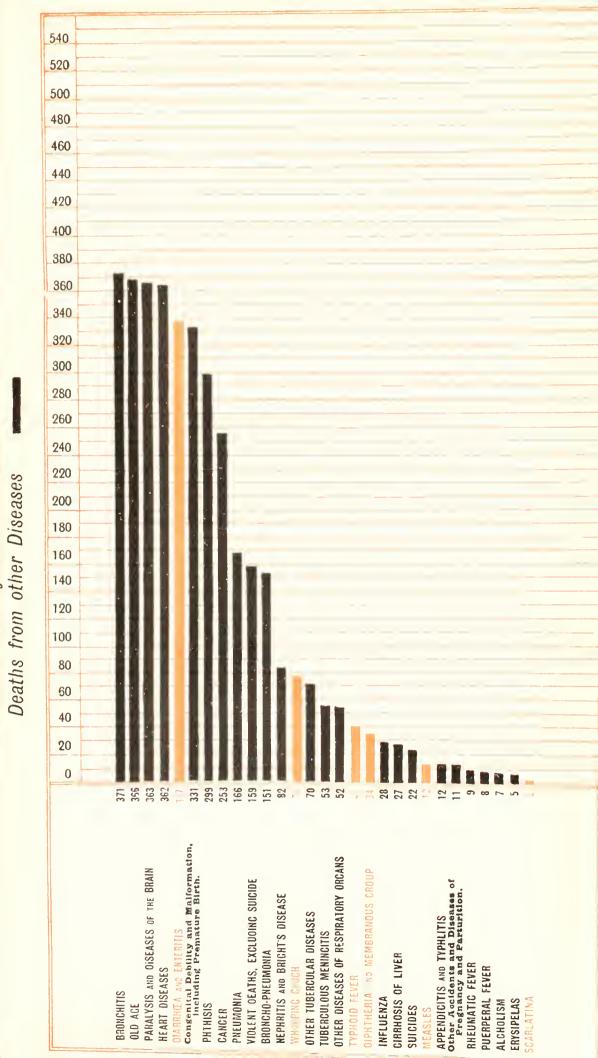
### Tuberculosis Deaths.

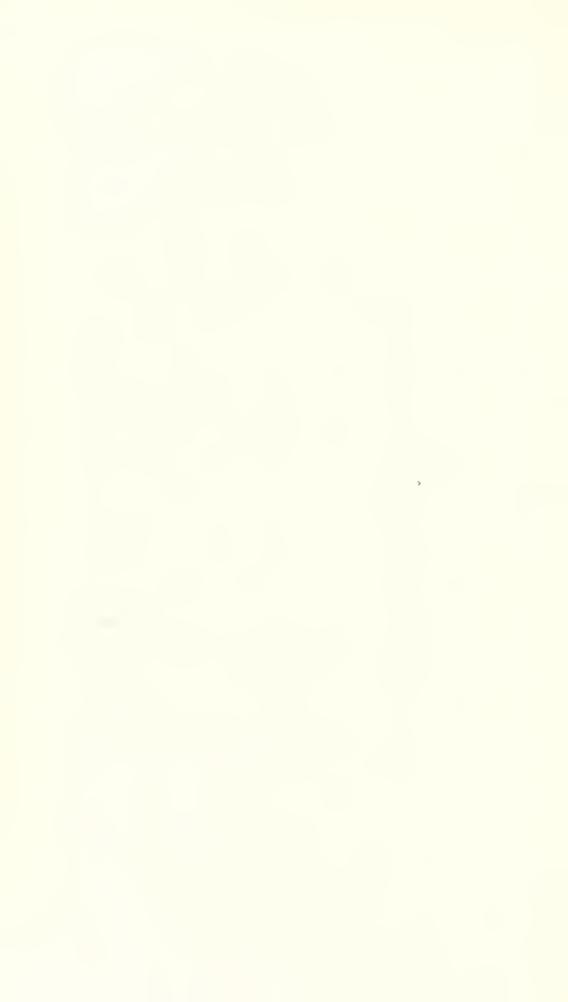
Two hundred and ninety-nine deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis were registered during the year, as against 297 in 1912 and 310 in 1911. The death-rates from this disease were 1.04, 1.05 and 1.11 per 1000 per annum respectively.

### CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH IN LOCALITIES, &c.

Causes of Death.	Nı	ETT DEATH	S AT THE S			RESIDENTS E DISTRICT		ER OCCURR	ING	NETT DE	ATHS AT A1 UETHER O	L AGES OF CURRING	"Residen	TS" BELON	GING TO LO	CALITIES,	Total Deaths in Public
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years,	65 and upwards.	Drypool.	South- coates.	East Senl- coates.	West Scul- coates.	Humber,	Myton.	Newlog- ton.	Institutions in the District.
Causes Certified	4215 15	1018 7	238 2	143	173	170	571	842	1060	621 3	415	494	693 <b>5</b>	539	848	605	955
Enteric Fever	40 .		1	1	7	6	20	5		-14	4	1	4	5	8	4	27
Small Pox										N							2,
Measles	12	3	5	3	1					5	1.1		1	2	2		
Scarlet Fever	2	1		i									2		4		
Whooping Cough	76	34	18	18		1	• •	• •	• •	18	8		$\frac{2}{2}$	8	10	**	3
Diphtheria and Membraneous				-	U	-	• •	• • •		10		0	4	0	16	16	• •
Croup	34	1	2	13	16		2			6	5	9					
Influenza	28	2	_		-		8	•••	8	5	3	3	11		4	5	24
Erysipelas	5	$\frac{2}{2}$				- 1		9	8		3	4	7	3	3	3	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	-			1	• •		2	• •	• •	2	• •	• •	1	• •	2		
Phthisis (Pulmonary				• •	• • •	• • •	• •			• •	• •	• •					
Tuberculosis)	000	0															
Tuberculous Meningitis	299	2 6	3	1	24	61	151	54	3	45	27	42	46	42	69	28	97
	53		15	13	14	5				5	6	5	7	5	14	11	9
Other Tuberculous Diseases	70	10	9	6	23	9	9	3	1	10	8	12	12	6	12	10	27
Rheumatic Fever	9	• •	• •		2	3	4			2	1		2	1	3		
Cancer, malignant disease	253	• •			1		34	131	87	30	22	29	48	29	45	50	75
Bronchitis	371	61	24	6	3	2	26	83	166	44	52	46	62	59	68	40	38
Broncho-Pneumonia	151	84	38	11	6		4	3	5	31	9	11	14	22	38	26	16
Pneumonia (all other forms)	166	33	19	13	6	10	37	33	15	24	15	13	28	29	38	19	34
Other diseases of	1	1				-									00	10	0.1
Respiratory organs	52	10		2	1	1	8	17	13	7	2	6	10	7	13	7	11
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	337	239	68	11	4		1	5	9	55	35	42	47	39	- 78	41	12
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	12			2	6		ī	3					3	1	5	3	22
Alcoholism	7					1	3	3	i				2		3	2	
Cirrhosis of Liver	27		1		1		3	16	6	1	3 .	2	6	4	7	4	
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	82	1	1	3	3	3	15	35	22	17	5	8	9	13	20	10	
Puerperal Fever	8					ĭ	7	_		i		1	1	3	1		$\frac{14}{2}$
Other accidents and diseases of	0					1	'	• •				1	1	3	1	1	Z
Pregnancy and Parturition	11				- 1	2	9		- 1	3	1				0	. 1	0
Congenital Debility and	11			• •		4	9			0	1	•••		• •	3	4	2
Malformation, including						1						- 1					
Premature Birth	331	325	4	2	1	- )			1	-,		0.0					
Violent Deaths, excluding	331	320	4	4	• • •	• •	• •			54	37	32	52	36	52	68	34
Suicide	159	15	8	9	90	10	4.0	9.0	10	9.0							
		15	0	57	22	12	43	32	18	36	15	24	25	19	20	20	73
Suicides	22				• •	٠٠ ـ	12.	10	::-	6	1	1	4	6	2	2	8
Paralysis and Diseases of Brain	363	4	-	1	3	5	44	140	165	44	32	57	75	33	68	54	81
Old Age	366	,	• •			::		9	357	47	42	49	53	40	85	50	104
Heart Diseases	362	I		1	7	17	66	148	122	50	27	42	63	50	73	57	68
Other Defined Diseases	517	190	24	25	18	31	62	102	65	61	57	56	101	75	98	69	165
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	5	1						3	1	1				2	2		
	4230	1025	240	143	173	170	571	844	1064	624	418	494	698	539	852	605	955







The Death-rate, according to the Registrar-General's returns, for ninety-six of the largest towns in England and Wales, including London, averaged 14-3 per 1000 per annum.

The following table gives the annual Birth-rate and Death-rate in the City, with the corresponding Zymotic Death-rate for the years 1894 to 1913:—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Population.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Zymotic-rav per 1,000
1894	6854	3604	212,679	32.1	16.9	1.5
1895	7340	4445	216,722	33.8	20.4	$3 \cdot 2$
1896	7011	4131	220,844	31.7	18.6	3.2
1897	7465	4089	225,045	33-1	18.1	2.9
1898	7696	4141	229,887	33.4	18.0	$2 \cdot 6$
1899	7931	4412	234,270	33.8	18.8	$3 \cdot 3$
1900	7820	4610	238,736	32.7	19.2	3.0
1901	7993	4-17	241,622	$33 \cdot 1$	18.3	3.0
1902	7789	4138	245,356	31.8	16.8	$2 \cdot 1$
1903	7778	4143	249,090	31.2	$16 \cdot 6$	$2 \cdot 2$
1904	7832	4633	252,824	30.9	18.3	3.4
1905	7705	4152	256,558	30.0	$16 \cdot 1$	$2 \cdot 3$
1906	7806	4459	$260,\!292$	3()-()	$17 \cdot 1$	2.8
1907	7680	4276	264,026	29.1	16.2	1.8
1908	8167	4422	267,760	30.5	16.5	$2 \cdot 4$
1909	8037	4089	271,494	29.6	$15 \cdot 1$	$1 \cdot 3$
1910	8014	4253	$275,\!228$	$29 \cdot 1$	15.5	1.9
1911	7949	4658	278,984	28.5	16.6	3.2
1912	7834	4084	282,988	27.7	14.4	1.()
1913	7904	4230	287,032	27.5	$14 \cdot 7$	1.7

## Infantile Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality, measured by the proportion of deaths under one year of age to births registered, was 130 per 1000, as against 101 in 1912 and 157 in 1911. The mean proportion in the preceding five years was 131. For the ninety-five most populous towns in England and Wales the proportion of deaths under one year to births registered was 117 per 1000.

### INFANT MORTALITY.

# NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeka and under 3 Months.	9 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 9 Months.	9 Months and under 12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year,
All (Certified Causes. (Uncertified	189	45	66	47	347	194	214	150	113	1018
Small Pox Chicken-pox Measles Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Diphtheria and Croup Erysipelas Tuberculous Meningitis Abdominal Tuberculosis Other Tuberculous Diseases Meningitis (not Tuberculous) Convulsions Laryngitis Bronchitis Pneumonia (all forms) Diarrhœa Enteritis Gastritis Syphilis Rickets Suffocation, overlying Injury at Birth Atelectasis Congenital Malformations Premature Birth Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus Other Causes	21 4 103	2 1 2 1 2 1 		i i i i i i i		3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	 1 12 1 1 2 2 7 15 36 63 16 1 4 1 1 1 1 30 17	2  11  13  16 27 33 11 2 1  	1 2 2 1 3 6 6 4 3 6 6 1	3 1 34 1 2 6 5 5 6 62  117 189 50 8 13  16 2 32 10 150
Totals	. 196	45	66	47	354	194	214	150	113	1025

Nett Births in the year	legitimate	•••	7,539 365
Nett Births in the year  Nett Deaths in the year of	legitimate infants illegitimate infants	• • •	$\frac{923}{102}$

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1913 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

			Dirths.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.	Total Deaths gistered in the District.	TRANSPERABLE DEATHS.	ERABLE THS.	N Si	IT DEATHS BELON THE DISTRICT	NEIT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
NH A N	Population estimated to		Nett.	;			of Non-	of Resi-	Under 1 Year of Age.	ir of Age.	At all Ages.	kges.
	Middle of each Year.	corrected Number.	Number	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	residents registered in the District.	dents not registered in the District.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Neut Births.	Number	Rate.
1908	267.760	•			4377	16:1	<u>\$</u>	88	1215	148	4422	16.5
1909	271,494	:	:	:	4077	1.4.7	29	62	916	114	4089	15.1
1910	975.958	•	•	:	1237	15.1	63	6.2	1085	135	4253	15.5
11911	278.984	7949	7955	28.5	4611	16.5	7.1	118	1252	157	¥658	16.6
1912	282.988	7828	7834	7.20	6707	14.3	ភិភិ	06	795	101	4084	14.4
1913	287,032	7907	7904	27.5	4266	14.8	71	107	1025	130	4230	14.7

Total population at all ages..... 277991 ('At Census 1911.) Area of district in acres | 9359.

TABLE SHEWING THE BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, &c., IN THE VARIOUS REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT.	Estimated Population.	Area in acres, excluding Dock water areas.	Persons to an acre.	Birth-rate per 1000.	Death-rate from all causes per 1000.	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000.	Rate per 1000 of Deaths from all causes under 1 year.	Rate per 1000 of Deaths from all causes over 1 year and under 5 years.
Drypool	43787	5996	14.6	8.12	14.2	5.5	3.1	1.1
Southcoates	28430	1130	25.1	84.0	14.1	1.9	1.1	1.5
East Sculcoates.	31746	819	38.7	8.28	15.5	1.7	Ç. G	<del>-</del>
West Sculcoates.	55045	1832	30.0	22.0	12.7	1.5	2.2	0.1
Humber	25143	604	61.5	22.9	21.4	2.1	7.7	
Myton	55000	717	6.22	28.4	15.3	1.9	9.6	7
Newington	46981	1456	32.5	2.08	12.9	7	3.8	1.5
City Total	287032	9359	30.7	27.5	2.77	1.75	3.6	1.3

RATE IN EACH DISTRICT DURING EACH QUARTER OF THE YEAR, also the Total Number of Deaths and the Death Rates in the City. TABLE SHEWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS AND THE DEATH

	15T QU	1st QUARTER.	PSE Q	280 QUARTER.	310 01	3ao QUARTER.	Ivr ot	I'R QUARTER.		-
DINTRICTS.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 per annum	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 per annum	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1050 per annum	No. of Deaths.	Peath Eate of Deaths, per 1000, per 1000 per annum	local No. Death Rado of Deaths, per 1009,	per 1000.
	971	रु: <u>क</u>		9.6	167	1.00 mg	27.3	- ic	624	
Southeoates	108	1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	95	13.3	117	1.91	86	13.8	418	14.7
East Sculcoates			109	13.7	141	18.1	129	7.91	494	15.5
West Sculcoates	193	14.0	14:3	10.4	169	[:5:5]	19:3	14.0	869	12.7
Humber	131	50.8	110	£7.5	162	25.7	136	51.6	539	7.1.7
Myton	866	16.3	190	13.6	213	15.6	216	15.4	855	15.2
Newington	150	8.51	130	11.8	162	13.8	154	13.1	605	15.3
City total	1068	14.8	924		$12.9 \pm 1139$	15.8	1099	15.3	4-2:30	14.1

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, &c., IN 25 LARGE TOWNS.

Towns.		Birth rate.	Death rate.	Deaths under one year per 100 births.	Death rate over one year.	Death rate from the seven Zymotic Diseases and Diarrhoea under two years.	Death rate from Diarr- hæa under two yrs.	Death rate from Violenee.	Percentage of unage of in-certified quests to deaths to total total deaths.	Percentage of uncertified deaths to total deaths.
Birkenhead	:	28.9	14.4	116	11.5	1.90	1.33	0.58	6-2	6.0
Birmingham		27.3	14.7	129	11.3	5.04	86.0	0.52	4.6	- in
Blackburn	:	21.7	15.8	147	12.6	1.10	0.85	0.54	9.9	1.7
Bolton	:	21.6	15.7	144	12.7	1.91	0.95	24.0	6.5	0.3
Bradford	:	19.2	14.9	127	12.6	1.05	0.58	0:30	×.4	0.1
Brighton	:	18.3	13.5	117	11.5	1.13	0.30	0.58	÷-1	0.0
Bristol	:	22.5	12.7	96	9.01	0.81	0.43	0.50	7-6	0.0
Cardiff	:	25.0	13.4	115	10.5	1:31	0.84	99.0	15.5	0.0
Croydon	:	6.16	11.6	94	9.6	1.08	0.47	0.43	10.4	0.0
Derby	:	23.6	12.5	102	10.2	0.73	0.53	0.35	6-6	0.0
Hull		27.5	14.7	130	11.3	1.75	1.17	89.0	6.3	0.2
Leeds	:	23.5	15.4	133	12.4	1.40	0.72	0.59	6.3c	0.1
Leieester	•	55.6	13.3	150	10.2	0.07	0.65	0.40	6.9	1.0
Liverpool	:	30.0	17.9	131	14:5	5.03	1.16	0.62	:i-	6. I
London	:	24.8	14:5	107	11.7	1.36	89.0	0.55	10.3	0.1
Manchester	:	25.9	15.6	127	12.4	1:11	f8.0	0.67	7.8	8.0
Newcastle	:	27.1	1.91	121	6-11	1.25	0.40	0.33	7.1	1.0
Norwieh		95.0	13.8	115	11-5	1:45	0.54	0.48	17:2	0.1
Nottingham		22-7	1.+1	130	:: ::	1:55	0.75	0.48	6:3	91 0
Oktham		23.2	8.91	141	13.8	1.53	0.78	0+.0	0.2	0.0
Portsmouth		54.4	15.5	9.	1.01	1:15	91.0	0.36	or or	1.0
Salford		26.2	15.8	136	19:3	06-1	18.0	0.51	*:s	?! O
Sheffield		28.5	15.7	128	19:31 13:43	2:11	0.87	0.53	0:0	0.1
Sunderland	:	31.0	17.7	135	13.8	5.0.61 61	8 - 1	ر: <u>ت</u>	;; [-	
West Ham	:	31.0	14.5	108	11.3	1.78	1.18	0.68	2.6	

# DEATH RATES FROM SEVEN ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN TWENTY-FIVE LARGE TOWNS.

Towns	ιά		Population.	Small- pov.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	ing Cough.	Enteric Fever,	rhora (under 2 years).
		-				-				
					90.0	0.01	2.1.0	80.0	10.0	÷::-
Birkenhead		:	187,881		90.0	10.0	61.0	<u>x1.0</u>	70.0	C-08
Birmingham	•	•	210,058		2 F C	50.0	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.85
Blackburn	:	:	133,560		1000	0.0.0	0.15	0.52	60.0	0.85
Bolton	:	:	82.533		0:10	1000	<u>.</u>	0.08	90.0	6.03
Bradford	:	:	2.10.520		1000		0.02	0.34	1.0.0	0.33
Brighton		:	132,256		; <u>:</u> :	10.0	80.0	0.15	10.0	0.43
Bristol	:	:	305,400		90-0	60.0	07.0	60.0	0.03	7.:0
Cardiff	:	:	020,481	1 .	22.0	0.03	X0:0	11.0	(0.03	0.17
Croydon	•	:	7 (2) + 7 (1)		60.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	70.0	0.00
Derby	•	:	0.4.0.421		0.04	0.00	0.12	0.56	0.14	1.17
Hull		:	287,032		* :: :: :	0.00	<u>:</u>	0.70	+0.0	17
Leods	:	:	1000000		10.00	0.03	SO:0	0.05	10.0	0.00
Leicester	:			Control	0.1.0	10.0	60.0	0.31	10.0	1.1
Liverpool		:	000000	0.00	110	70.0	60.0	<u></u>	0.00	5:0:0
London	:	:	+01'610'+		980	100	0.13	0.19	90.0	+/:-
Manchester	:	:	000,027		~~~	10.0	0.10	†(:.O	0.05	94.0
Newcastle		:	1001 1001	1	17.0	0.00	0.13	S. 15.	10.0	1:24
Norwiel	•	:	57 T 111 C	!	10.0	90.0	121:0	91.0	0.03	0.10
Nottingham	:	:	500.007			: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	0.15	0.53	70.0	7-0
Oldham		:	こせん。たせ		01:0	90.0	1150.0	10.0	60.0	94.0
Portsmouth	:	:	13.0.13		01.0	0.00	0.1.0	1.0	0.11	÷8.0
Salford	:	:	132.720		+0.0	1 3 6	1 2	71.0	10.0	12.0
Sheffield	:	:	100,649		C - 1	0.10		: - : - : - : - : - : - : - : - : - : -	[0.0]	-1.  -1.
Simderland	•	:	+32.T:		10.0	<u> </u>	0.14	1 / 3	20.0	<u>x</u>
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Meteorological Observations

TAKEN BY H. B. WITTY, F.R. MET. Soc., AT PEARSON PARK.

Latitude 53° 45′ North; Longitude 0.16 West; Height above sea (Ordnance datum) 6'00 feet.

	1		_	_	_	_	-	_				_		_		
L TIME.	ering	Min. on Grass.	0	35.0	S :	9.08	2.1.2	0.77	0.04	- :	0.7	0.74	7.0+	37.0	35.0	38.1
P.M. Local	Self-regist meters.	Max. in Rays of Sun.	0	x :x =	9:59	)    - 	9 5	6.101	0.11	0.70	0.601	G-00 G-00	0.0x	0:1:0	0.550	84.0
Taken at Nine h. p.m. Local Time.	Mean Reading of Self-registering Thermometers.	Min. in Air.	0	35.0	35.6	%.9£	30.03	1.07	0.6+	9.19	20.8	0 75	9.9	9: <del>   </del>	9.98	43.5
TAKEN A	Mean	Max. in Air.	0	43.0	9.9+	0.6+	53.0	0.09	0.99	6:3:7	67.5	9.49	57.5	6.13	15.0	55.7
H	age	At 4ft. deep.		4:3.0	0.7	0.7	13.7	0.74	0.50	0.40	55.0	555.S	0.40	50.0	6.9†	48.8
EARTH	1 EMPERATURE. Average	At rft. deep.		G.88	38.50	10.1	0.55	21.12	28.0	27.10	58.0	56.0	0.87	1.++	6.0+	18:1
E		Wet Bulb Therm.	0	38.0	38.5	0.0+	0.77	18:1	555.8	53.6	24.0	24.0	49.0	15.0	39.0	7.9+
LOCAL TIN	ding of	Dry Bulb Therm.	0	30.1	6.0+	9.77	45.0	1.19	56.0	0.99	57.0	0.99	51.5	0.14	0.14	48.1
At Nine H. P.M. Local Time.	Mean Reading of	Attached Therm.	0	0.8	0.65	8.00	53.9	5.65	9.89	0.5.0	9.49	6.89	5.65	24.0	49.5	5.95
At N		Barom- eter.		20.825	30.179	118.65	106.66	520.66	30-119	30.139	30.134	30:074	516.65	198.66	30.071	30.003
IME.		Wet Bulb Therm.	0	37.9	0.00	10.2	9.44	50.0	8.40	x + 13	57.0	5.6.0	49.9	0.11	38.0	1:11
LOCAL TIN	ding of	Dry Bulb Thern.	0	39.0	0.07	13.0	46.7	54.0	59.0	17	0.09	6.80	20.0	10.57	40.0	49.8
AT NINE H. A.M. LOCAL T	Mean Reading of	Attached Therm.		48.0	0.63	0.00	0.83	29.0	6.69	15.15	0.79	10.75	0.05	0.7%	6.6†	56.9
AT N		Barom-		III.	20.187	90.183	708.00	99-473	30-101	30-1-3	990-08	20.063	065-56	2F8-00	30.017	688.67
	: 13	1319.		Topinomi	Fohrnary	March	Anril	May	Time	Tuly	Angust	Contambor	October	Versonshor.	December	Year

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RMSFALL	X51Z	ë. 98	177.0	0.38 0.38	0.50		0.52	0.14	0.53	0.38	0.53	÷ ;	95-0	86.0
12	Total for datam		89.0	<del>-</del>	69.1	98.3	0.84	0.43	0.75	0.1	: S. 1	-1	1.56	0.40
'sInc	idsans H latoT	÷:	57.3	15.5	17.	117.11	6.3 128.5	333	5.8 119.4	5.9 117.0	:.+/ <u>/</u>	7.9+	?! ?:	6.3 874.8 20.49
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Average Amount of Cloud.	0.0 b m·	Ģ.	0.0	io X	0.0	0.9	0.9	x i=	0.0	5.5	0.1	5.0	0.9	5.0
Avera	0-0 9 ur	x x	0.9	0.9	6.0	17.5	-1 -: -:	0.8	1.9	8.9	0.9	2.9	0.7	6.8
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	<u>a</u>	Jannary	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year



RAINFALL, TEMPERATURE, AND DIARRHER DEATHS.

	į	Nov. 4.	0.48	45.0	9.19				Yov. 2.	1.17	45.0	49.0	7			Nov. I.	0.50	48.0	52.0	=
		V		45																
		Oct. 28.	08.0	49.1	52.5	¢1			Oct. 26.	1.03	45.0	20.0				Oct. 25.	0.21	48.0	54.0	13
	j	Oct. 21.	0.19	8.09	53.0	ಣ			Oct. 19.	0.40	47.0	51.0	C1			Oct. 18.	0.10	20.0	54.0	18
	ľ	.41 .45O	0.01	49.4	53.7	13			Oct. 12.	trace	47.0	52.0	61			Oct. 11.	1.30	53.0	55.0	30
		Oct. 7.	0.53	49.8	54.8	18			Oet. 5.	0.78	49.0	54.0	9			Oct, 4.	0.91	0.19	55.0	56
	1	Sept. 30.	1.17	53.3	56.1	56			Sept. 28.	trace	51.0	54.0	-			Sept. 27.	0.21	9.99	26.0	33
		Sept. 23.	1.52	54.1	57.1	53			Sept. 21.	1	54.0	0.15	ū			Sept. 20.	0.35	55.0	26.0	35
	D'A	Sept. 16.	0.51	58.0	58.0	48		Ž,	Sept. 14.	0.45	53.0	0.99	7		ŊŊ	Sept. 13.	0.02	26.0	26.0	38
	ENDING	Sept. 9.	0.12	59.0	28.0	53		ENDING	Sept. 7.	0.78	0.00	55.0	9		ENDING	Sept. 6.	0.44	58.0	0.99	7.0
	WEEK	Sept. 2.	99.0	8.09	58.8	112		WEEK 1	Aug. 31.	1.68	55.0	26.0	4		WEEK 1	Aug. 30.	0.02	58.0	26.0	16
1911.	W	Aug. 26.	89.0	61.7	9.69	823	1912.	WE	Aug. 24.	1.13	57.0	0.99	61	1913.	W	Aug. 23.	0.58	58.0	55.0	16
13		.91 .3uA	0.50	63.3	58.7	63	19		.71 .guA	0.37	999	9.99	1	19		Aug. 16.	f0.0	0.89	25.0	#
		.21 .guA	0.51	64.4	58.0	39			Aug. 10.	1.50	57.0	9.99				Aug. 9.	0.02	0.89	55.0	60
		Aug. 5.	0.46	65.7	57.3	26			Aug. 3.	1.21	29.0	57.0	ಣ			Aug. 2.	0.01	0.89	92.0	4
		July 29.	0.34	64.0	9.99	10			July 27.	0.95	0.09	0.99	00			Jaly 26.	0.12	0.15	55.0	1~
		July 22.	0.13	03.0	55.8	ra			July 20.	19.0	0.49	55.0	63			July 19.	0.01	0.09	0.79	6.1
		gı Kınr	0.01	63.1	54.6	1			July 13.	0.37	0.09	55.0	4			July 12.	0.03	0.99	54.0	-
		July 8.	0.15	59.8	53.6	7			July 6.	0.78	59.0	55.0	=			July 5.	0.50	0.89	53.0	4
			Rainfall in inches	Earth temperature (	Earth temperature   4 ft. bolow surface	Doaths from Diarrhoa 1				Rainfall in inches	Earth temporature     1 ft. below surface	Earth temperature (4 ft. below surface )	Doaths from Diarrhæa				Rainfall in inches	Earth temperature   1 ft. below surface	Earth temperature   4 ft. below surface	Deaths from Diarrhea



### Marriages.

The number of marriages registered in the City was 2,638, as against 2,537 in 1912 and 2,454 in 1911. The marriages were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows:—First quarter, 601; second quarter, 631; third quarter, 735; fourth quarter, 671.

The marriage-rate, *i.e.*, persons married per 1000 inhabitants, was 18:4, as against 17:9 in 1912 and 17:6 in 1911. The rate for England and Wales was 15:5 per 1000, as compared with 15:5 in 1912 and 15:2 in 1911.

The following table shows the number of marriages that have taken place in Hull during the undermentioned years.

Year.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
No, of Marriages	$\frac{-}{2052}$	2111	2285	2400	${2388}$	2261	2374	2454	2537	$\frac{-}{2638}$

### Disease Map.

I append to my Report a Map of the City, shewing the distribution of deaths from Diarrhæa, Whooping Cough, Measles, Typhoid Fever, Scarlatina, and Diphtheria.

### Bacteriology.

The following statement shews the results of the Bacteriological examination of specimens submitted to the City Bacteriologist.

	N		RESULT.	
Disease Suspected.	NUMBER OF CASES.	Positive,	Doubtful.	Negative.
Diphtheria	1053	213	54	786
Tubercle	1148	416		732
Enteric Fever	182	7.5	9	98
Ringworm	314	198	1	115
Plague (Rats)	128	_		128
Miscellaneous	16	8	-	8
Totals	2841	910	64	1867

Returns made by the Vaccination Officers of the Hull and Sculcoates Unions respecting the VACCINATION of CHILDREN whose births were Registered during the year 1912.

				C	0	
Districts.	Birth.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Iususceptible.	Dead Unva ceinated.	Not accounted for,	Conscientions Objection Cortificates.
Drypool	1275	796	ಞ	111	87	820
Southcoates	296	554	4	22.	86	2:33
East Sculcoates	875	552	Ç1	2.2	92	168
West Sculcoates	1323	999	£	103	114	432
Humber	540	320	30	51	97	SI
Myton	1451	860	5.	146	142	594
Newington	1494	758	7	86	31 OY	384
			b			
						-
Totals	7995	4485	33	664	873	1870

Table Shewing the number of DEATHS from TYPHOID FEVER, and the District

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DISTRICTS.	Drypool Southcoates E. Sculcoates W. Sculcoates Humber Myton Newington	Totals

The following table shows the death rates per 1000 from the seven principal Zymotic diseases in Hull for the years 1894 to 1913:—

Year.	Seven Zymotic Diseases.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarla- tina.	Diphth- eria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa
1894	1.57	0.01	0.42	0.17	0.08	0.37	0.15	0.33
1895	3.21		0.07	0.17	0.11	0.50	0.55	2.41
1896	3.50		1.15	0.24	0.17	0.47	0.27	0.86
1897	2.96		0.09	0.27	0.08	0.25	0.53	2.00
1898	2.63		0.34	0.11	0.04	0.53	0.24	1.58
1899	3.38	0.61	0.47	0.17	0.09	0.56	0.18	1.26
1900	3.02	0.07	0.24	0.17	0.06	0.28	0.50	1.69
1901	3:02		0.48	0.06	0.15	,0.38	0.22	1.70
1902	2.19		0.76	0.07	0.34	0.42	0.18	0.41
1903	2.22	0.03	0.47	0.03	0.30	0.09	0.07	1.24
1904	3.46	0.01	0.70	0.05	0.24	0.24	0.14	2.07
1905	2.35	0.01	0.08	0.10	0.28	0.47	0.08	1.31
1906	2.80	0.04	0.23	0.03	0.21	0.56	0.18	1.24
1907	1.89	0.00	0.66	0.05	0.24	0.37	0.06	0.49
1908	2.40		0.34	0.01	0.17	0.50	0.08	1.59
1909	1.38	0.00	0.58	0.04	0.55	0.18	0.04	0.60
1910	1.93	0.00	0.56	0.05	0.16	0.24	0.11	1.10
1911	3.5		0.34	0.04	0.07	0.33	0.24	$2 \cdot 2$
1912	1.08		0.52	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.11	0.32
1913	1.75	_	0.04	0.00	0.15	0.26	0.14	1.17

Note.—In this Table 0.00 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0.005; when no deaths occurred — is inserted.

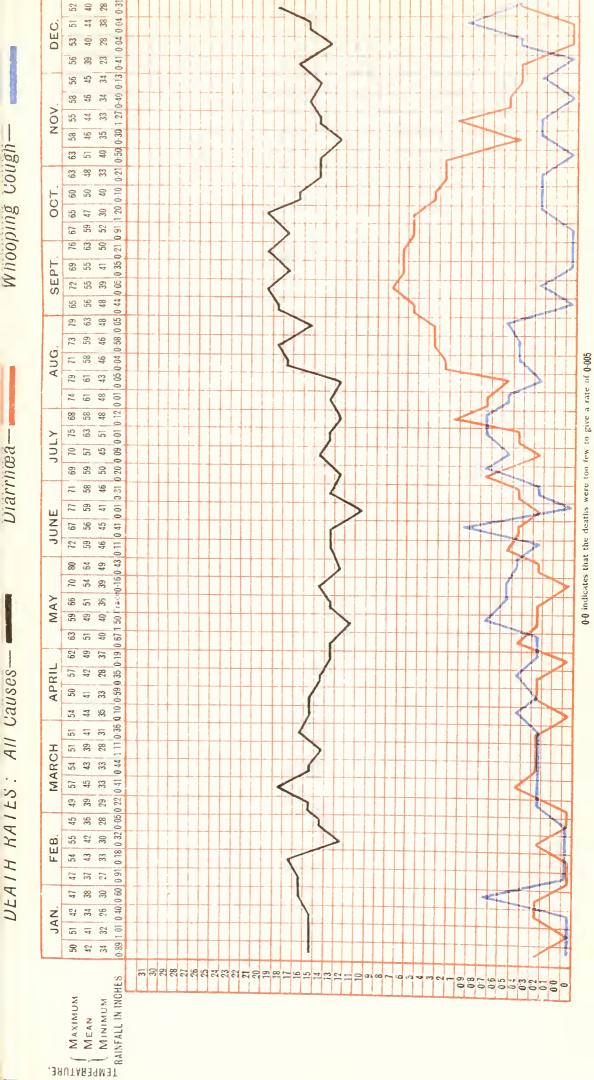
TABLE SHEWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM DIARRHEA AND ENTERITIS DURING THE YEARS 1894 TO 1913 INCLUSIVE: ALSO THE NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN OCCURRING IN THE AUTUMNAL QUARTERS OF THE SAME YEARS.

	Deaths d	uring Year.	No. of Dea	ths during Autumnal Quarter.						
Year.	Total Deaths.	No. of Deaths aged I year and under.	Aged I year and under,	Bottle Fed and Mixed Diet.	Breast Fed					
1894	72	59	32	26	6					
1895	524	399	343	299	44					
1896	191	154	133	108	25					
1897	451	368	338	290	48					
1898	365	325	259	235	24					
1899	295	254	230	211	19					
1900	404	322	277	227	50					
1901	411	341	306	257	49					
1902	101	81	38	35	3					
1903	308	256	212	186	26					
1904	523	422	390	309	81					
1905	339	285	258	216	42					
1906	4()()	309	270	240	30					
1907	129	103	51	40	11					
1908	427	342	276	237	39					
1909	163	129	85	78	7					
1910	303	238	192	165	27					
1911	608	423	379	326	53					
1912	89	68	35	31	4					
1913	337	239	133	116	17					

# Cancer.

Cancer contributed 253 deaths, as against 301 in 1912 and 279 in 1911, the rate for the respective years being 0.9, 1.6, and 1.0.







#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Three diseases have recently been added to the schedule of diseases compulsorily notifiable under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, namely, cerebro-spinal fever, acute poliomyelitis and tuberculosis.

During the year, 6 cases of small pox, 369 cases of searlatina, 420 of diphtheria, 153 of typhoid fever, 22 of puerperal fever, 163 of crysipelas, and 5 of acute poliomyelitis were notified, besides 696 cases of pulmomary tuberculosis and 453 of non-pulmomary tuberculsois, and, in addition, 225 cases of measles.

Small pox keeps making spasmodic appearances in the City, and a great amount of vigilance is required for its suppression. Patients are removed to hospital, members of the family and those exposed to infection are re-vaccinated, and also isolated in hospital, the house and infected clothing are disinfected, and daily visits are made for 14 days to the houses of persons who have been in contract with the patient, to inquire if any sickness of any kind exists.

The number of exemptions from vaccination during 1912 (the latest year for which the figures are available) shows an increase of 330 over the year 1911. Over 23 per cent. of the children born during 1912 were not vaccinated. This fact, from a public health point of view, is alarming.

# Small Pox.

On the 8th March I received a notification of a case of suspected Small Pox. The patient, J. A. B., aged 44 years, was engaged as a foreman in a flour mill in the city.

He was removed to the Evan Fraser Hospital the same day, where he was found to be suffering from a severe discrete form of Small Pox. He siekened on the 28th February and the rash appeared on the 4th March. He had three marks of primary vaccination.

On the 9th March, his wife, aged 33 years, and six children, aged 12, 11, 8, 5 and 2 years and 3 months respectively, were removed to the hospital as contacts for isolation and observation.

A careful investigation was made as to the origin of the disease, but it was not possible to trace the source of infection.

The proprietors of the mill where the patient was employed were requested to furnish information of any absentees, and on receipt of such information they were visited and the cause of absence investigated.

No further case, however, was reported.

The following members of the family developed Small Pox whilst in hospital:—

E. B. B. (Male), aged 11 years.

M. A. B. (Female), aged 33 years.

E. B. (Female), aged 8 years.

J. B. (Male), aged 5 years.

On Saturday, the 18th October, I received a communication from the Medical Officer of Health of Liverpool, informing me that the s.s. "Maronian" had arrived at that port the day previous with a confluent case of Small Pox on board. The man had sickened on the 8th October and the crew had been exposed to infection until the day of the vessel's arrival in Liverpool.

The names and addresses of 23 members of the erew (5 married and 18 single) who had been re-vaccinated and were proceeding to Hull, were enclosed, and the men arrived on the 18th October.

These men were residing in 22 different houses in the city, 13 being in lodgings, 10 living in their own homes. Their ratings on board the s.s. "Maronian" had been:—Carpenter, 1; second cook, 1; boatswain, 1; donkeyman, 1; fireman, 8: able seamen, 9; trimmer, 1; greaser, 1. They were all kept under observation by the respective district inspectors for 16 days.

The total number of persons residing at the 22 centres, where the contacts resided, numbered 490, of which 463 were adults and 27 children. One of the centres is a licensed seamen's lodging-house, containing 490 cubicles, the average daily number of lodgers in residence being 400.

The crew of the "Maronian" were signed on in Hull on the 2nd August last, and proceeded with the vessel to Glasgow and Liverpool and thence to certain Black Sea ports.

I ascertained that a consular passenger ex the s.s. "Colenso" had been left in Smyrna for about seventeen days and joined the s.s. "Maronian" just prior to the vessel leaving for Liverpool. This passenger sickened with Small Pox during the voyage. He was admitted into hospital immediately on arrival in Liverpool and died the following day.

On Wednesday. 29th October. I was informed by one of the District Inspectors that J. W., aged 46 years, fireman, one of the crew of the s.s. "Maronian," was sick. I immediately visited him at his lodgings, 2, Bohemia Terrace, Finsbury Street, a four-roomed house, and found him to be suffering from Small Pox. He had three indifferent primary vaccination sears having a combined area of 3 inch, and his re-vaccination had been successful, but not sufficiently early to prevent infection. He was immediately removed to hospital.

There were three other persons residing at the house, namely, the tenant, his wife and son, aged 47, 48 and 15 years respectively. The first-named was employed with the North Eastern Railway Company, the son being a telegraph messenger at the General Post Office. They were all three removed to hospital for observation, where, on admission, they were re-vaccinated. They were detained for a period of fourteen days, and fortunately did not develop Small Pox.

The public vaccination officer was at once notified of the outbreaks, inquiries made as to any persons who may have visited the infected house, and all other necessary precautions taken to prevent any spread of infection.

I am pleased to record that no further outbreaks of the disease occurred in the city.

38

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED.

		CASES REMOVED TO	HOSPITAL.		I	9	055	27 21	50	I	I	ı	I	1	I	ŧ	I	ļ	1		I	100
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			65 and upwards.	1	ı	I	I	1	1	I	I	ı	١	17	I	I	ı	ı	ı		l	19
			45 and under 65 years.	I	ı		ಣ	89	18	ı	ı	ı	ı	56	ı	9	ı	ı	ŀ		1	<u>x</u>
	LIFLED.	ars.	25 and under 45 years.		I	83	10	67	99	1	17	ı	ı	24	1	I	1	I	ı		च्यं	183
THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNE	CASES NO	At Ages—Years.	15 and under 25 years.	ı	ı	ı	61	55	00 01	ı	2	1	ı	14	1	I		I			2	138
	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.	A	5 and under 15 years.	1	ı	ಞ	247	255	35	1	I	I	I	10		ı	ı	-	ı		91	<b>3</b> 59
	NUN		and under 5 years.	l	1	ı	<del>7</del> 6	2.	2	ı		1	1	2				<del>-</del>			102	-22-
			Under 1.		I	I	ಣ	ಣ	I	I	I	I	I	2	ı	ı	ı	ı	I		05	£5
			At all Ages.	I	1	9	369	450	153	١	81	1	1	163	1	1	1	2			555	1363
		DISEASE.		Compulsorily Notifiable—	Cholera	Small Pox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Typbus Fever	Puerperal Fever	Continued Fever	Relapsing Fever	Erysipelas	Anthrax	Glanders	Hydrophobia in Man	Acute Poliomyelitis	Cerebra-Spinal Fever		Voluntarily Notifiable— Mensies (Adopted 23rd Aug., 1904)	Fotals

The following table shews the number of patients admitted into the City Hospital, Hedon Road, in age periods, and the diseases from which they were suffering:—

CITY HOSPITAL, HEDON ROAD.

					Agi	E AN	D S	1 X	of 1	, V L1	1 NT	s.					Γοt	al.		9
DISEASES.	Une Lye	ler ear.	I to	5. i	5 to	15.	15 to 2	5.	25 to 3		35 to 4		4/ to 5		Abo 58 yea	5	Males.	Females.	Total Deaths.	Total
	M.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.		E.		
City Cases.							(													
Scarlatina— Admissions Deaths	1			25 1		73	5	11	3	2					1	1	104 1	16 1		220
Diphtheria— Admissions	1	1	26	22	64	87 12	9	18	8	6		1					108 7	135 16		243
Deaths Typhoid Fever— Admissions			3		15	7	9	5	12	6	4	6	4			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	47	26 7	19	7:
Deaths Tuberculosis— Admissions					4	2	34	2	3 43	1	1 27	3	9		1	_	114	3		l
Deaths Isolation— Admissions				• •		• •	-)		4	• • [	• •		1				7		7	
Deaths																				
Cases from out- side Authorities. Scarlatina—										1										
Admissions Deaths Diphtheria—																	1			
Admissions Deaths						1												1		
Port Sanitary Authority.																				
Scarlatina— Admissions Deaths										1								1		
Diphtheria— Admissions							1	1	1								2	1		
Deaths Typhoid Fever— Admissions							4				1					• •	5			
Deaths Measles— Admissions				9					1								1			
Deaths Isolation— Admissiosu									6		1						10			
Deaths																	1			

# EVAN FRASER HOSPITAL, SUTTON.

Only six city eases were admitted direct. 68 convalescent scarlatina patients were transferred from the City Hospital, Hedon Road, this course being necessary owing to the fact that temporary arrangements had to be made at the latter place for the treatment of eases of tuberculosis.

Sixty-eight port sanitary cases (i.e., cases removed from vessels arriving in port) were also admitted to this hospital.

	AGE AND SEX OF PATIENTS.											Total.			18.					
DISEASES.		der ear.	1 to	5.	5 to	15.		5 25.	to 3	- 5 35.	3.	5 15.	4! to {	5 55.	-	ove 5	Males.	Females.	Deaths.	Total
	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.		Fe		
Convalescent																				
Scarlatina Cases Transferred from City Hospital:—																				
Admissions Deaths			9	8	24	24	1	2		• •	•						34	34	)	68
Small Pox— Admissions Deaths			• •		2				• •	1	1		1			• •	3	3	::}	6
Isolation— Admissions Deaths		.1	• •		1			• •		• •							3	3	::}	6
																	40	40		80

Three hundred and sixty nine cases of Scarlatina were notified to the authority, of which number, 220 (or 59.6 per cent.) were removed to hospital. Two deaths from Scarlatina occurred in the hospital.

Four hundred and twenty persons were notified as suffering from Diphtheria. Of this number, 243 (or 57.8 per cent.) were removed to hospital, 23 proving fatal, equal to a case mortality of 9.4 per cent.

One hundred and fifty three cases of Typhoid Fever were notified, of which number, 73 (or 47:7 per cent.) were removed to hospital, 19 proving fatal. This gives a case mortality of 26:0 per cent.

Of the 117 cases of Tuberculosis admitted to the hospital, 7 (or 5.9 per cent.) died in hospital.

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DISEASES.	Plague Cholera Small Tox Measles Diphtheria Typhus Fever Typhoid Pever Chol. Diarrhœa Diarrhœa Continued Fever Erysipelas Beri Beri Cerebro Spinal Fever Chicken Pox Isolation Malaria	Totals 301 144 610 507 569 391

# PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations came into operation on the 1st February, 1913, and apply to non-pulmonary as well as to pulmonary tuberculosis. Modifications of the previous regulations were introduced, which experience had shown to be desirable. These modifications are as follows:—

- (1) The medical practitioner is not required to notify if he has reasonable ground for believing that the tuberculous patient when first seen by him has already been notified to the medical officer of health of the district in which the patient resides at the time when seen.
- (2) Notifications are to be sent to the medical officer of health of the district in which the patient is residing, instead of to the medical officer of health of the district in which the patient is examined by the doctor.
- (3) School medical inspectors are now required to notify new eases weekly, and send their notifications to the medical officer of health of the district in which the notified children reside.
- (4) The medical officers of poor law institutions and of approved sanatoria are now required to notify all patients admitted, to the medical officers of health of the districts from which the patients have been admitted, and all patients discharged, to the medical officers of health of the districts to which they are discharged.
- (5) The diagnosis leading to notification must be based upon evidence other than that derived solely from tuberculin tests applied to the patient.
- (6) The confidential character of notifications is more strongly emphasised than in the previous regulations.
- (7) The notification form (Schedule A) has been extended to include the usual place of residence and the occupation of the patient.

CHART shewing the weekly DEATH RATES per 1000 from DISEASES Of the REDFINAL UNDANO,

MAXIMUM MEAN MEAN MINIMUM RAINFALL IN INCHES 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22
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A.A indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of A-MA



(8) Fees for notification are not payable to practitioners notifying in their capacity of medical officers of health, tuberculosis officers, school medical officers, or medical officers of approved sanatoria.

The primary object of notification is to enable local anthorities to assist in the eradication of the disease. As stated in paragraph 35 of the Departmental Committee's Report, "Sanitary Authorities are the bodies primarily concerned in the administration of the public health laws of this country, and they must occupy an important position in any general scheme dealing with tuberculosis."

With the information obtained by means of general notification, action is taken in individual cases for the prevention of overcrowding and for the correction of insanitary conditions which favour the spread of the disease.

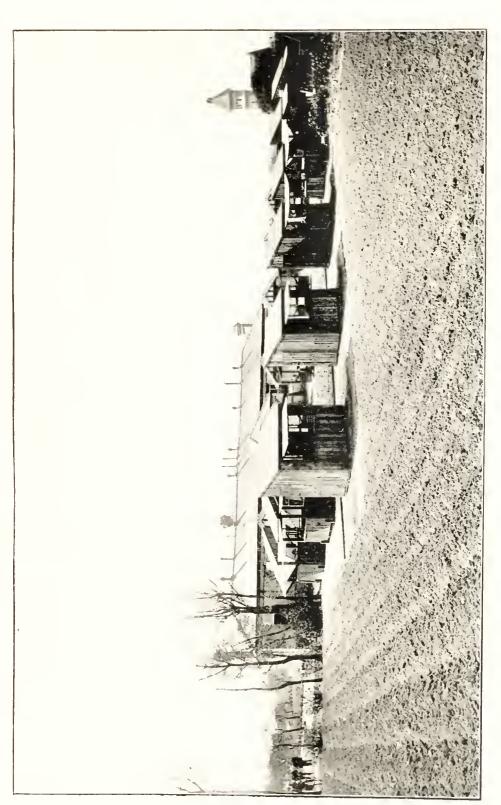
The following table shows the total number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified throughout the year 1913, and of other forms of tuberculosis for the last 11 months of the year, compared with the same information for England and Wales:—

		onary culosis.	Other Tuberculosis.  1913 (since 1st Februar				
	15	913.					
	No. of cases notified.	Rate per 1000 of the population.	No. of cases notified.	Rate per 1000 of the population.			
London England (excluding	22,655	5.01	6,428	1.55			
London)	68,446	2.32	30,050	1.11			
Monmouth Hull	5,432 696	2·19 2·42	1,712 453	0·75 1·58			

On page 47 will be found a table of notified eases of tuberculosis by age and sex, duplicate notifications, which are numerous in this disease, being shown separately.

In his report for 1912-13, Dr. Newsholme states, in referring to the mortality from phthisis according to age, that





Temporary shelters erected at the City Hospital for the isolation and treatment of Consumptive patients.



"the age incidence of the maximum phthisis death-rate in both sexes is earlier in life in rural districts than in towns, rural districts in this respect occupying the position formerly occupied by urban districts. This fact may be regarded as due in part to migratory movements of consumptive patients generally, in part to the fact that in rural districts, generally, preventive measures against tuberculosis, including housing improvements, have been less active than in towns."

The year 1913 will always stand out very prominently in connection with the administrative control of tuberculosis. All forms of tuberculosis were made compulsorily notifiable; the capital grant to local authorities for the erection of institutions for the treatment of the disease became available; and H. M. Treasmy offered to defray one half of the annual cost of schemes approved by the Local Government Board, after deducting amounts received from the local Insurance Committee or from other sources.

Local Authorities now have a more complete control over tuberculosis than was ever previously possible.

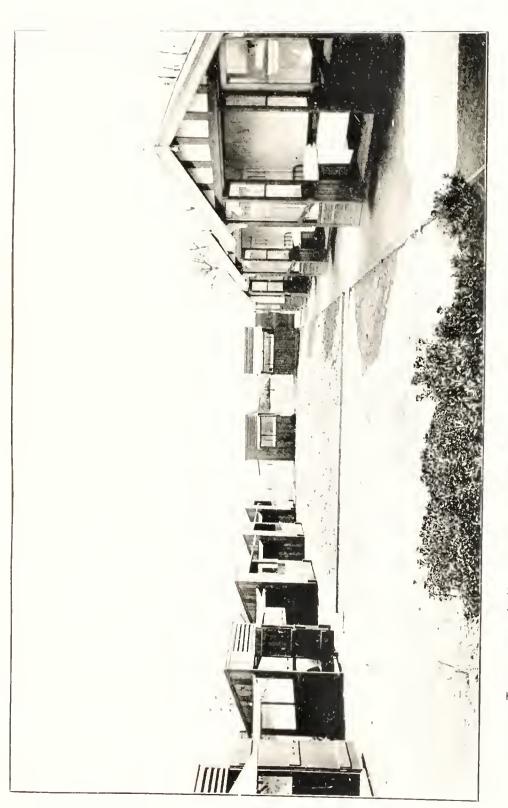
The work in connection with the domiciliary visitation of all cases notified is carried out by the women inspectors in conjunction with their ordinary duties.

Arrangements have been made whereby the women inspectors, dispensary nurses and school mirses, whilst making their visits, attempt to persuade "contacts" to be examined either at one of the Dispensaries or at home.

All enquiries as to home conditions are conducted under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health.

Free examination of sputum is provided, and I have reason to believe that the medical practitioners in the City have fully availed themselves of the provision thus made.





Temporary shelters erected at the City Hospital for the isolation and treatment of Consumptive patients.



PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

# SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS.

Number of Notifications Medical Officers of Foor Law Institution, and Sanatoria. (Forms C and D).	-	Sana• toпа	77	17	1	1	31
Notifi Fr Medical of For Institut Sana (Forms	Poor	Law Instr- tutions.	51	11	1	I	62
Number of Notifications from School Medical Officers. (Form B).	Total Notifications (1.6. includ-	ing cases previously notified by other doctors).	-	15	1	10	61
r of Notifical Medical (Form B).	ions.	Total.		13	1	10	25
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tumba n Sch	Ž.	5 to 10.	=	4	1	च्युं	6
fron	Primary Notifications.	Under 5.	1	1	1	1	
ners.	Total Notifications (i.e., includ-	ing cases previously notified by other doctors).	399	394	569	232	1294
Number of Notifications from Private Medical Practitioners. (Form A).	- 1	Total.	348	348	243	210	1149
dical P		65 and up= wards.	4	-	1	-	1-
te Me		55 to 65.	50	5	-	-	27
Priva	ons.	45 to 55.	37	61	10	ಣ	12 161 217 169 102 134 195 119 66 27
from Priv (Form A).	heatic	5 c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	59   37	47	~	9	119
t suo	Primary Notifications.	25 to 35.	7.9	85	61	6	195
ficati	пату	8 c 8	4	4	51	15	134
Noti	Pri	15 to 20,	21	31	G1	961	105
er of		10 to 15.	35	90	36	30	169
ćuπb		5 th	**	50	7.	61	217
A		- to 1.0	14	00	20	66	101
		051		-21	G1	2	21
			:	:	:	•	*
			Pulmonary—Males	Females	Non-Pulmonary-Males	Females	Total
			Pulmonar	Do.	Non-Pulm	Do.	Ţ

The Tuberculosis Dispensaries were opened on the 10th March, 1913.

There were in all 522 applicants for treatment at the Dispensaries, analysed in the following table:—

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	9			
Insured,	Males	 	213	
	Females	 	64	
				277
Non-Insured,	Males	 	20	
	<sup>*</sup> Females	 	14	
				34
Dependants,	Males	 	4	
	Females	 	64	
				68
Dependant Children,	Males	 	54	
	Females	 	75	
		,		129
Non-Dependant				
Children	Males	 	4	
	Females	 	10	
				14
				522

Besides these, 310 contacts were sent for examination by the Women Inspectors, School Nurses, Dispensary Nurses, Doctors, Parents, &c. Of these 310 contacts there were found definitely tuberculous 29, non-tuberculous 225, and doubtful cases 56. With regard to the 29 positive cases these were referred to the undermentioned Institutions, &c.:—

Victoria Children's I	lospita	1		 	6
Royal Infirmary				 	3
Hull Dispensary			• •	 	2
Elsewhere (chiefly to	o own d	octors)		 	13
Treated at Dispensa	ries	• •		 	5

29

All these cases, together with the doubtful and suspicious cases, numbering 56, were kept under observation at the Dispensaries, frequently re-examined and constantly re-visited in their homes by the Nurses.

Of the 522 applicants for treatment, the following table shows the stages of disease found on examination:—

	Luciral	Non- I		 Children.	
Probably non-phthisical	11	4 4	13	32	60
First Stage	39	1	6	8	54
Second do	60	3	1 i	21	95
Third do	149	17	18	29	213
Other forms of tuberculosis					
(excepting lung disease)	8	4	2	15	29
Doubtful and suspects	$1\overline{0}$	5	18	38	71
	277	34	68	143	522
		****	_		

Cases other than insured persons shown in the above table were dealt with as follows:—

				Depend	l- Children.	
Non-tube	rcular		4	1. ants.	32	49
Treated b	y tuberculin		10	23	23	56
Too advar	nced for treatment		3	6	9	18
Refused t	reatment		2	The second	William was all the second to	$\overline{2}$
Tubercula	ar, but not needing					_
treatme	ent		-	-	$_{\mathrm{S}}$	8
	s uncertain (under					
observa	ution)		3	4	19	26
Referred	to Workhouse		3	2	4	9
Do.	H. R.Infirmary		3	2	9	14
Do.	Dispensary (Gen.)		_	9	6	15
Do.	Victoria Children's					
	Hospital			_	11	11
Do.	Elsewhere (chiefly to	0				
	own Doctors)		4	9	22	35
Sanatoriu	m treatment		2	-	_	2
			34	$\frac{-}{68}$	143	245
						,

Dealing with insured cases, 114 patients were admitted to the City Hospital recommended for Sanatorium treatment by the Insurance Committee. (2 non-insured cases were also admitted for sanatorium treatment. These were Health Committee patients). 19 insured persons remained in on January 1st, 1913, and 23 remained in on December 31st, 1913. 22 of whom were insured persons. There were therefore 112 discharged during 1913. The figures are shown better in the following table:—

19 insured patients remained in on January 1st, 1913. 116 admitted during 1913.

135

112 were discharged during 1913.

23 remained in on December 31st, 1913.

Of the 112 patients who were discharged, there were :—

Much Improved		 	 51
Improved		 	 43
In statu quo		 	 5
Worse		 	 อี
Died in City Hespi	ital	 	 7
Absconded		 	 1

112

In the above table, "Much improved" signifies that both the general condition and the condition of the lungs had shown marked improvement during the stay; "Improved" signifies marked improvement of the general condition only, the condition of the lungs showing little, if any, change.

Two of the patients were treated for surgical tuberculosis at the City Hospital.

In addition to the above, 25 insured patients received sanatorium treatment in sanatoria other than the City Hospital:—

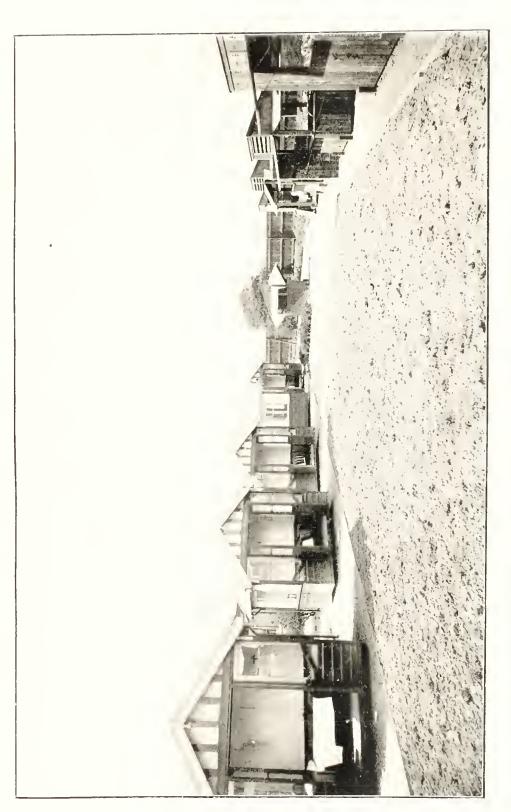
				Discharged.
At Withernsea		 17 fe	males	5 much improved.
				6 improved.
				5 still in.
				1 died.
Blencathra		 1 fen	ale	1 much improved.
Benenden		 5 ma	les	2 much improved
				3 still in.
,, Midhurst		 1 mal	le	Limproved.
,, Aysgarth		 1 do.		1 still in.
				Communication 1
				25
				over silleng
Results—				
Much improv	ed			8
Improved .		 		7
Died .		 		1
Still in .	•	 		9
				enaing.
				25
	ŧ			

48 of the insured patients who received sanatorium treatment rescived also tuberculin treatment, and are included in that table.

1 insured female was admitted to the Women's Hospital, Hull, for operations to wrist.

Tuberculin Treatment—158 persons were treated with nberculin at the Dispensaries—102 insured persons, 10 non-nsured persons, 23 dependants and 23 children. Of these, 5 insured, 1 non-insured and 3 children were treated for non-pulmonary tuberculosis.





Temporary shelters erected at the City Hospital for the isolation and treatment of Consumptive patients.



The following table shows the progress made by these patients:—

rations.		Non-			
Ins	ured.		Dependants.	Children.	Total.
Discharged—Much					
improved	31		3	1	35
Improved	27	•)	1	1	31
In statu quo	4		_	1	5
Worse or unsuitable for tuberculin	14	:}	10	1	28
Stopped attending or	_	•	6	1	15
refused treatment	.5	3	()	1	10
Left City	1				1
Continuing treatment	20	2	3	18	43
1	()2	10	23	23	158

Of the patients included in the worse or unsuitable column, five subsequently died in 1913, one of whom died in the City Hospital.

Fifty patients on tuberculin treatment returned to or at work or their ordinary duties, made up as continued follows:—

Insured patients	 	 46
Non-insured patients	 	 1
Dependants	 	 3
		<del>5</del> 0

19 of those cases classified in the above table as "much improved" may be said to be cases of probable arrest of the disease.

The following figures referring to insured patients account for the total number of applications received in respect of insured persons:—

Primarily granted:—			
Sanatorium treatment	 		 120
Dispensary treatment	 		 62
Domiciliary treatment	 		 59
Carried forward	 	* *	 -244

Brought forward					241
Went into Workhouse					5
Died before treatment					5
Refused treatment					5
Left City before treatment					2
Never made application fo	r Sa	natorium	benef	it	8
Non-tuberculous			6 •		11
					277

#### RETURNED TO WORK.

In all, 58 persons returned to work, of whom 50 (as before mentioned) had had tuberculin treatment.

Deaths.

60 insured patients died,

9 in Sanatoria.

2 in Workhouse Infirmary.

49 at Home.

60

All these cases were in an advanced stage of the disease (third stage) on application to the Dispensaries for treatment.

#### ATTENDANCES.

The total attendances at the Dispensaries upon all classes of patients were as follows:—

Insured patients	 	 	2784
Non-insured patients	 	 	278
Dependants	 	 	584
Children Dependants,	 	 	942
Do. Non-dependants	 	 	54

4642

#### VISITATION.

	Dr. Colien.	Nurse Oxley.	Nurse Robinson.	
To patients' homes	58	1224	1300	
In respect of notifica	ations	223	143	
	58	1147	1443	
			2948	3

In addition, Nurse Oxley paid 381 visits in respect of notifications and to homes of patients before the Dispensaries were opened.

#### Notifications.

37 cases of tuberculosis were notified to the Medical Officer of Health from the Dispensaries, 33 of which were in respect of children.

#### DISINFECTIONS.

74 disinfections of premises and bedding were arranged.
MUK ORDERS.

Nearly 700 forms of order for milk and eggs were given to insured persons.

#### School Certificates.

52 school attendance certificates were given to school children.

#### Examination of Sputum.

193 specimens sent for examination. Positive result found in 70.

# Occupations of Patients.

House Duties		58	French Polishers		2
		40	Coppersmiths		2
4.5 3		19	Boat and Lightermen		2
		20	* * * *		2
Shop Assistants		$12^{-1}$	Electricians		2
Clerks		12	Warehousemen		2
Sailors and Fishermen		11	Photographers		222222
Factory Workers		8	Army Men		
Boiler Makers		7	Fish Curers		2
Oil Millers		7	Telephones Inspector		1
Joiners		6	Millwright		I
Printing Works Emplo		6	Upholsterer		Ì
Painters		6	Lead Stripper		Ĺ
Painters Cart Drivers		6	Lithographic Artist		1
Shoemakers		$\bar{5}$	Driller		1
Porters, General		5	Driller Gardener		1
Masons		5	Watchman		1
Bricklayers, etc.		5	Barman		1
Sawyers and Woodya	rd		Road Sweeper		1
Employees		5	Caretaker		1
Shipwrights		4	R.N. Signalman		1
Dressmakers		4		.ice	1
Confectioners' Works			Ward Maid		1
Employees		4	Box Maker		ĺ
Blacklead Workers		4	Miner		1
Engineers, etc.		3	Insurance Agent		1
Flour Millers		3	Watchmaker		]
Wood and Iron Turn	ers	3	Furniture Remover		1
Hairdressers		:}	Canvas Layer		1
Laundresses		3	Milkman		1
Tailors, etc			Blacksmith's Striker		1
Teachers			Rag Picker		1
Firemen		3	Collector		1
Fitters		3	Police Constable		1
Tram Employees		3	Baker		1
Travellers		3	Cattle Drover		1
		2	Cycle Maker		1
Brass and Ironmould	ers	2	Engraver		1
Talleymen		2	Timekeeper		l
Cabinet Makers		2	Ship Chandler		1
Plumbers		2	Florist		1

Note.—For further report on the work accomplished at the Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensaries, see end of Report.

# Food Inspection.

The Food Inspection in the City is carried out by Mr. James McPhail, M.R.C.V.S., &c., Chief Fool Inspector, with four assistants, whose duties include the inspection of Meat, Fish, Fruit, Cowsheds and Dairies, and Cows therein, and of all Retail Shops where food is sold.

#### SUMMARY OF SEIZURES.

	1101	I TIETETA E	01 .55		
					lbs.
Beef				 	44730
Mutton				 	5014
Pork				 	13001
Veal				 	3872
Offal				 	41936
Fruit, Veg	etables,	&c.		 	421161
Fish, Gam	ie, &c.			 	989766
	Tot	al		 	1519480

equalling 678 tons. 6 cwt., 3 qrs., 4 lbs.

The following are particulars of the Agreements for destruction of condemned foodstuffs entered into by the Owners and the Food Inspection Section of the Health Department, viz.:—

Meat 174; Fruit 339; Fish, Game, &c., 418. Total-931.

The following statement shows the number of careases, &c., seized:—

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
No. of Carcases	$67\frac{3}{1}$	71	114	$76\frac{1}{4}$	329

Tuberculosis.—The inspection of carcases affected with this disease has been carried out upon the basis of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis.

Number of seizures of animals affected with Tuberculosis:	Number of	seizures of	animals	affected	with Tu	uberculosis :-
---	-----------	-------------	---------	----------	---------	----------------

Cows	 	 $-31\frac{3}{4}$
Heifers	 	 $4\frac{1}{2}$
Bulloeks	 	 $14\frac{3}{4}$
Pigs	 	 91
Calves	 	 3
Total	 	 145

# Bacteriology.

In addition to ordinary routine examinations, 145 special examinations were made, with:—

Negative Results	 	140	
Positive Results—			
e.g. Tubercle (cows' sputum)	 ,	3	
Anthrax (blood and tissues)	 	1	
Avian Tubercle (Turkey)	 	1	
	-		
Total	 • •	145	

1,600 notifications for inspection of meat, offal, &e., were received from the various butchers.

# SUMMARY OF PREMISES INSPECTED.

Slaughterhouses, Bu	itchers'	and		
Provision Shops	s and	Meat		
Factories			5804	Inspections.
Cowsheds and Dairies	3		874	**
Fish Shops and Stalls		• •	970	,,
Fruit Shops and War	ehouses		7161	,,
Fruit Markets		• •	315	,,
Game Markets			559	,,
Victoria Pier			854	,,
Markets (various)		• •	1097	,,
Steamers (fruit)		• •	604	,,,

Total

.. 18238 Inspections

CAUSES OF SEIZURE OF CARCASES.

Causes of Scizure.	Tuberculosis Inmature Decomposition Enteritis Plurenitis Traumatism Joint III Navel III Septic Arthritis Malformation	
lo .ol. Calves	ed to stand on the stand of the	97
Causes of Seizure.	Tuberculosis Liver Disease and Dropsy Decomposition Swine Erysipelas Swine Fever Asphyxia Urticaria Icterus Enteritis Cysticercas Cellulosae	
lo ,oV. Pigs,	24 425 mon 201-	114
Causes of Seizure.	Decomposition Liver Disease & Dropsy Parturient Traumatism Malnutrition Asphyxia Rheumatoid Arthritis and Emaciation Pleurisy Pneumonia Pyemia Immature (Lamb)	
No. of Sheep & Lambs.		
Causes of Seizure.	Tuberculosis do. do. Parturient Apoplexy Septic Pericarditis Traumatism and Pyrexia Fraumatism Gangrene & Pyrexia Enteritis Emaciation and Decomposition Anthrax Nephritis and Emaciation Actinonycosis Pleurisy	
Description.	Cows Heifers Bullocks Cows Bullocks Cows do. Cow do. do. do.	
No. of Beasts,	00 년 대 대 대 대 대 대 대 대 대 대 대 대 대 대 대 대 대 대 대	67.5

### Cowsheds and Dairies.

Number of Cowsheds in occupation in the city 75
" Cows " 800
,, Inspections made 874
Fourteen letters were sent re repairs, structural alterations,
abatement of nuisances, and contraventions of the Cowsheds
and Dairies Orders, and 88 verbal cautions re dirty premises,
overcrowding, &c., were given.
overeit warms, asset, were getting
WORK CARRIED OUT AT COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES
BY MUTUAL ARRANGEMENT.
2 Cowsheds disconnected from horse-stables.
4570 Square feet of new pavement and flooring.
330 Feet new drainage.
16 New gullies provided.
2 Intercepting traps and inspection chambers provided.
2 Vent-shafts provided.
12 New cesspools provided with chain-sludge pump and
overflow abolished.
2 Cesspools abolished.
188 Feet of eaves spouting.
72 Feet of fall pipes provided to cowsheds.
1 Cowshed cubic capacity increased by removing granary
floor.
24 Fresh-air inlet ventilators (Sherringham valve windows).
23 New skell-boards provided.
16 Cowshed doors repaired.
26 Louvre ventilators inserted in roofs of cowsheds.

2 Dairies repaired. 6 Manure pits repaired and lined with cement.

4 Cowshed floors and yard pavements repaired.

144 Feet of glazed sanitary feeding troughs provided.

,,

52 Feeding troughs repaired.

10 Ridge ventilators

126 Glass tiles

2 Fall pipes removed from inside cowsheds.

- 2 Doorways bricked up and new doorways made.
- 1 Slates removed from cowshed roof and new battens fixed.
- 2 Windows (inlet) near manure pits made fixtures.

Samples of Pump Water taken at Cowsheds.

One sample of pump water from a cowshed was submitted to the City Analyst for analysis, and was reported upon by him as follows:—

"These results negative any suspicion of recent contamination by drainage or similar impurity. The amount of organic matter is small, although the proportions of chlorine and free ammonia are somewhat high. The latter figure is probably due to vegetable matter.

There is a small quantity of iron continuously present in the waters from this neighbourhood, and although this constituent cannot be said to be harmful, yet it will in all probability give to the water a peculiar (chalybeate) taste."

AILING COWS DISCOVERED IN COW SHEDS.

Date of Discovery.	Description of Animal.	Diagnosis.	Where slaughtered.	Date of Slaughter.	Result.
1913.					
Feb. 26	Red Roan Cow	Tuberculosis	Knackeryard	Mar. 1	Carcase and Offal found affected with Generalised Tuberculosis.
Mar. 12	do.	do.	do	Mar. 19	do. do.
Mar. 20	Light Roan Cow	ф.	do.	Mar. 31	Carease and Offal found affected with Generalised Tuberculosis. Lungs weighed 58lbs.
April 4	Red Roan Cow	Kept under observation	Died and carcase removed to knackeryard	e Died April 30	Carcase and Offal affected with Septic Pericarditis.

The following extraneous duties were also carried out by order of the City Council:—
(a)—Tuberculosis Order, 1913.

Date of Notification.	a. Notified by.	Description of Animal.	Date of Veterinary Inspector's Visit.	Result.
1913 May 2	Owner	Light Roan Cow	May 3	Samples of milk microscopically examined with negative result. Animal not within scope of Order and therefore released.
May 3	Owner	White Cow	May 3	Subjected to Tuberculin Test and reacted to same. Unable to agree re valuation. Released.
June 3	()жиег	Red and White Cow	June 3	Subjected to Tuberculin Test and reacted. Not within scope of Order and released.
Nov. 20	Visiting Health Inspector	Red Cow	Nov. 21	Animal slaughtered Nov. 22nd. Found to be in an advanced state of Tuberculosis.

Date of Veterinary Neterinary Result.	Red and White Cow Dec. 9 Animal slaughtered Dec. 10th. Found to be in an advanced state of Tuberculosis; udder affected.	alth Red and White Cow Dec. 11 Sample of sputum microscopically examined with positive result. Animal slaughtered Dec. 13th and found to be in an advanced state of Tuberculosis.	Light Roan Cow Dec. 18 Animal slaughtered, Dec. 19th, and found to be in an advanced state of Tuberculosis.	Roan Cow Dec. 31 Animal slaughtered, Jan. 1st, 1914, and found to be in an advanced state of Tuberculosis.
Notified by.	Owner	Visiting Health Inspector	Do.	Do.
Date of Cotification.	Dec. s	Dcc. 10 V	Dec. 17	Dec. 30

# (b)—American Gooseberry Mildew (Fruit) Order, 1912.

Fifteen cases involving 220 packages of gooseberries affected with American Goosebery Mildew, were reported to the Board of Agriculture and dealt with under the Order.

### TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1913

(Diseases of Animals).

PARTICULARS RELATING TO ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER THIS ORDER, SHOWING ALSO THE RESULT OF POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

Date of Slaughter, 1913.	Situation of Cowshed, and Description of Animal.	Result of post-mortem Examinations.
Nov. 22	8, Mechanics Lane, Red Cow.	Animal suffering from advanced tuberculosis, within the meaning of Order.
Dec. 10	22 Alexandra Road, Red Roan Cow.	Animal suffering from advanced tuberculosis within the meaning of the Order. Udder affected.
Dec. 13	75, Reynoldson Street, Red and White Cow.	Animal suffering from advanced tuberculosis within the meaning of the Order.
Dec. 19	Corporation Farm, Southcoates Lane, Light Roan Cow.	Animal suffering from advanced tuberculosis, within the meaning of the Order.

# Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, Housing, Town Planning &c., Act, 1909, and Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations.

The administration of the above Acts and Regulations is carried out directly under the Medical Officer of Health and a special Sub-Committee appointed to deal with the reports and plans submitted.

Seventy-seven dwelling-houses were represented as being in a state unfit for human habitation. Five of these dwelling-houses were allowed to be structurally altered and amended to plans submitted by the owners and consented to by the Committee without the making of Closing Orders, and the following 72 dwelling-houses were ordered by the City Council to be closed:—

Houses Closed.	No. of Houses	
No. 4, Minerva Place, Cottingham Place, Charles Street .	. 1	
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Cleaven's Place, Alicia Street	. 4	
	. 3	
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Alicia Place, Alicia Street	. 6	
	, 6	
	. 3	
	. 1	
	. 3	
77 0 64	. 2	1
No. 65, and a house at rear of 66, Alicia Street	. 2	
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Wilfred's Terrace, Oxford Stre	eet 8	>
No. 6, Providence Street, and No. 4, Paradise Place	e,	
Myton Place	2	)
(1)	4	ŀ
	2	2
		)
		ï
	(	)
		7
Total	7:	2

The Housing Sub-Committee visited many of the dwelling-houses represented by the Medical Officer of Health as unfit for human habitation before recommending the Council to pass Orders for their compulsory closure.

On the Closing Orders becoming operative it was not found necessary to resort to legal proceedings to secure the removal of the occupiers. Many removed voluntarily and the others on the service of notices.

Two dwelling-houses after being compulsorily closed, were allowed by the Committee to be structurally altered and amended to plans submitted by the Owners, and on such alterations being duly carried out the Closing Orders were withdrawn.

The following dwelling-houses were demolished and the sites cleared by their respective Owners after Closing Orders were made or Demolition Orders passed by the City Council for their clearance:—

### Houses Demolished.

HOUSES DEMOLISHED.	
	o. of
	ouses
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Isabella Place, York Street	3
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Wilfred's Terrace, Oxford Street	4
Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, Graham's Square, New George Street	4
Nos. 23, 25, 27 and 29 Upper Union Street	4
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Lewis's Place, Upper Union Stree	t 8
Nos. 6 and 7, North Court, Dock Street	2
Nos. 2 and 3. William's Place, Paradise Row	2
Nos. 3 and 4. Daniel's Place, Paradise Row	2
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Cragg's Court, Paradise Row	6
Nos. 1 and 2, Anvil Place, East Cheap	2
Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, Ebenezer Place, Spencer Street	4
Nos. 1 and 2, Ann's Place, Spencer Street	2
No. 3, Providence Court, Fawcitt Street	1
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Cleaven's Place, Alicia Street	4
Total	48

There is also a gradual migration of the occupiers of the larger dwelling-houses in the older parts of the City towards the suburbs, where modern houses have been erected by private enterprise. The dwelling-houses erected are mostly of a larger type, very few being suitable for the people of the labouring elass, the rents being prohibitive.

Open spaces exist in the older portions of the City where insanitary dwellings formerly stood, and which have not yet been utilized for building purposes. These areas are sometimes used as playing grounds by the poor children of these neighbourhoods. Such areas also allow of light and ventilation to the small houses which are in close proximity, and cannot but have a beneficial effect upon the health of the occupiers.

From the year 1898, unhealthy dwelling-houses have been systematically dealt with in the City. Under the compulsory clauses of the Housing Aets, 1243 dwelling-houses have thus been dealt with as unfit for human habitation in the following manner:—880 were demolished and their sites cleared by their respective Owners, or failing them the City Corporation, such houses being beyond sanitary alteration and amendment; 123 were allowed by the Committee to be converted or adapted into sheds, warehouses, or so dismantled that they could not be used again for human habitation; 151 were structurally altered and rendered fit for human habitation and 89 remain closed pending steps for their structural alteration or, failing that, their demolition. The total aggregate of land formerly covered by these dwellings is about 9½ aeres.

A congested area (about four acres) situate in the central part of the City has been inspected and the details of the houses and occupiers recorded with a view of dealing with the same as an unhealthy area under the provisions of Part I. of the of the Housing Working Classes Act, and for the re-arrangement of the streets and the provision of modern working class dwellings thereon.

The following dwelling-houses were demolished by the City Corporation, the Owners having failed to carry out the Demolition Orders:—

Nos. 19 and 21, Upper Union Street			2
No. 4, Grapes Yard, Faweitt Street			1
Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, Faweitt Place, Faweitt Street			4
Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Saner's Court, and No. 5, Burton	Street		4
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Lewis's Court, Burton Street			4
(D-4-1			1.5
Total		• •	15

No appeals by the Owners have been made to the Local Government Board against Closing or Demolition Orders made by the City Commeil.

The dwelling-houses which have been dealt with are generally situated in narrow and confined courts, are old and poor in structure, the materials being decayed or dilapidated. The sanitary conveniences mostly consist of privies or privy pails, often situate in the front area of courts, which do not admit of privacy, or near to the dwellings in small yards at the rear, which are often without secondary means of access.

The dwelling-houses of this class are not easily rendered habitable. The structural and sanitary alterations so necessary to provide adequate light, ventilation and modern sanitary conveniences cannot often be efficiently carried out by the respective Owners, however willing they may be to do so, owing to the cramped and congested position of the dwellings. The cost of such structural alterations sometimes makes it prohibitive of the work being done to render the dwellings habitable, therefore such dwellings have been demolished and the sites cleared.

With the continued closure and demolition of these small, unhealthy dwelling-houses in the City, there is a tendency for some of the displaced occupiers to resort to larger dwelling-houses, many of which are in the near vicinity. Some of these are let off in rooms or lodgings for which Bye-laws are in force respecting their cleanliness and sanitary condition.

# Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations.

The systematic inspection of the smaller class dwelling-houses in the City, under the rental as specified in the Housing Act, has been earried out in each of the respective sanitary districts by the district inspectors.

The following are the particulars of the inspections of the dwelling-houses: —  $\,$ 

Number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909	1483
Number of dwelling houses which, on inspection, were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	7.7
Number of representations made to the City Council with a view to the making of closing orders	72
Number of closing orders made*	98*
Houses voluntarily closed or dismantled without the making of closing orders	_
Number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of elosing orders	1047
Number of dwelling-houses which, after the making of closing orders, were put into a state fit for human habitation	2
Number of demolition orders made	14
Number of dwelling-houses demolished without the making of closing orders	18
Number of cellars prohibited for use as sleeping rooms	1

<sup>\* 26</sup> closing orders made upon houses represented last year as unfit for human habitation.

The eard index system is used for recording the details of inspection of dwelling-houses. This method is of great advantage for easy reference to dwelling-houses in streets or sanitary districts, &c.

Few cases of overcrowding of dwellings were discovered by the Inspectors in the course of their house-to-house inspection in their respective districts, and where found to exist action was taken to remedy the same. The number of dirty dwellings found during these house-to-house inspections was also very small, and shows a marked reduction on those discovered during the previous year.

In the systematic inspection of dwelling-houses the drainage system appurtenant to each house has been subjected to the usual test, which, in many cases, revealed defects, and on the opening up of the drains for inspection they were often found to be in such a condition as to necessitate considerable alteration or reconstruction. This work has been carried out in accordance with the Bye-laws now in force in the City. Also several w.c.'s have been provided to the dwellings in lieu of privies.

The general sanitary defects found to exist in the dwellings have been remedied under the provisions of the Public Health Acts, and the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1903.

Nature of Defects Found and Remedie	ed.		No of Nuisances Abated.
Defects in drainage			772
Defects in w.e.'s and privies	• •		131
Defective yard pavements		6 0	142
Defective passage and area pavements	1 1		52

Nature of Defects Found and Remedied.	No. of Nuisances Abated.
Absence of dry dust receptaeles	7
Defects in roofs and eaves-spouting	291
General dilapidations, including dampness, defective walls, floors, ecilings, want of ventilation under floors, &c	462
Dirty dwellings ,	6
Overerowding of dwellings	6

Since June, 1911, from the inception of the Housing Regulations, 4,358 dwelling-houses have been inspected and the details recorded. Of these houses, 2,670 were found to be defective and action was taken to have the defects remedied under the provisions of the Housing of Public Healths Act.

### Midwives Act, 1902.

In accordance with Section 10 of the Midwives Act, 1902, fifty-one midwives (or an increase of two over the preceding year), notified their intention of practising within the district. Nineteen of this number were hospital trained midwives, the remaining thirty-two being bona fide midwives, viz., women who have received no training but were granted certificates by the Central Midwives Board in recognition of their having been in bona fide practice at least one year prior to the passing of the Midwives Act, 1902. No case of misconduct was reported to the Local Supervising Authority.

Fifteen cases of "death of infant," one hundred and seventy-seven cases of "still-birth," and twenty-three cases of "Puerperal Fever" were investigated, as shown in the annexed table. In all cases of Puerperal Fever occurring in the practice of a midwife, quarantine is imposed until the Central Midwives' Board's Rules, have been complied with. Three hundred and sixty-one notifications of "medical help," viz., doctors called in on the advice of a midwife, were received, two hundred and twenty-five for the mother and one hundred and thirty-four for the infant, this number including thirty-three cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

### Notification of Births Act, 1907.

The number of births notified under the above Act totalled 7073, being equal to 89 per cent. of the births registered.

There are five assistant inspectors now working under the supervision of the Midwives Inspector. Systematic re-visiting of infants is impossible with the present limited staff. The number of visits paid to infants was 7,291. The Act works very smoothly, and we have again to thank the medical profession and the midwives for their kindly assistance in apprising parents of the visit of the Woman Inspector.

### Tuberculosis Regulations.

The work in connection with the investigation of cases of Tuberculosis (excepting those receiving dispensary treatment) was transferred from the Tuberculosis Dispensaries to this Department from June to December, 197 visits of investigation were made. Handbills of precautions against the spread of infection were freely distributed.

### Miscellaneous Work.

This includes the investigation of 57 cases of Whooping Cough, 317 cases of Infantile Diarrhæa, 5 cases of Poliomyelitis, 55 visits to "neglected" children, and 3,427 visits of enquiry, giving a total number of 12,130 visits.

CLASSIFICATION OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE WOMEN INSPECTORS.

	.listoI'	748 2423 786 750 1919 1853 1908 1016 1018 1049	12130
	Other Visits to make enquiries, etc.	200 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3427
Work.	No. of "Verminous" and "Dirty" Children visited,	#1-#-#-#0-#1-	16
W sno	No. of Cerebro-Spinal Fever Cases investigated.	00000000000	=
Miscellancous	Zo. of Poliomyelitis Cases investigated.	000000 # 000	10
Mise	Lo. of Diarrha a Cases investigated.	4001-1004-1000 6011-1004-1000	
	Zo. of Whoeping Congh Cases investigated.	C 0 C - + E 0 E 0 0 1 -	1.0
Con- sumption	Tubereulosis Re <sub>6</sub> ulations.	000000884	597
	Total.	0.05	7291
f Births	No. of Bottle-fed Infants visited.	15293558 15393558 1539355 153935 1539 1539	1896
Notification of Births Act.	No. of Breast-led Infants visited.	377 396 396 396 316 451 451 451 451 451 481 481 481 481 481 481 481 481 481 48	7073 5385 1896 7291
Notifi	No. of Births Notified.	63.0 5.85 6.02 5.95 6.02 5.95 6.02 5.95 6.02 5.95 5.95 5.95 5.95 5.95 5.95 5.95 5.9	7073
	No. of Notifications of Puerperal Pever Investigated.	- m + - n = m n m m	֔
	Zo. of Yothfleations of Burial Still- horn Infants received.	9 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	55.1
	No. of Notifications of Still-born In- fants recoived.	8 5 5 5 6 6 7 7 7 8 5 6 7 5 4	1-1-
	Zo. of Xobifications of "Death of Infant" received.	01 0 01 01 01 0 01 0 01	1 2
	Xo. of Xotifications of "Death of Mether" received.	000000000000	- C
1902.	Re- Ophthalmia Reenatorum.	4000-1001-00010	- <del>2</del> 2
ACT,	Mc-Infant.	8 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	101
MIDWIVES	Re- Mother.	2 1 − 21 21 − − − − 21 − − − 21 − − − −	1.5
MIDW	No. of Notifications of "Medical Help" received.	8 8 4 8 9 9 9 9 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	361
	No. of Inspections paid to Midwives	1. 61 2. 1. 2. 2. 2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	<u>x</u>
	No, of Midwives deceased, removed from area or retired.	00000000000000	G.
	So. of Bons-fide Midwives.	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	8:
	No. of Hospital Trained Midwives.	610-0011-0000	13
	Zo, of Notifications of intentiers to practice received from Midwives.	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	1.5
	MONTH ENDED.	Jan. 31 Feb. 28 Mar. 31 Apl. 30 May 31 July 31 July 31 Sept. 30 Oct. 31 Nov. 30	Totals

### PUERPERAL FEVER CASES CLASSIFIED.

		No. P	er Cent.
Cases attended by Medical Practitioners ,, ,, ,, Trained Midwives . , ,, , Bonâ-fide Midwives ,, , "Handy" Women Doubtful Diagnosis	• •	77	33·3 33·3 33·3 —
Total		21	
No. of deaths	• •	4	:

### NUISANCES NOTIFIED TO THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
11	14	12	<u></u> 9	15 	24	13	16	28	10	17	8	177

### Cremation.

Close on thirty years ago, the first crematorium was opened at Woking. For many years it was the one institution of its kind in Great Britain, and the patronage which it secured was but small. As time progressed the movement took practical shape throughout the country; crematoriums were erected in Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool. Hull and other towns, and now there are thirteen in active operation and others about to be built. The total number of cremations which had taken place in England and Scotland up to the end of 1913 was 12,317, of which 3,245, or more than one-fourth, had been carried out within the last three years, and each of these three years has shown an increase over the one preceding it. The reform sought was therefore making progress, although at a rate which, compared with its progress in other countries, was disappointingly slow.

The sentimental considerations in favour of resorting to purification by fire instead of putrefaction in a common grave as a means of disposing of the dead would speedily make its weight felt. Until its adoption by the masses as well as the classes was secured, the hygienic and economic advantages would not be fully realised.

The following table shows the number of cremations carried out in Great Britain during the last five years, and the total number since the opening of each crematorium:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Total since opening.
Woking Manchester Glasgow Liverpool Hull Darlington Golder's Green. Leicester Birmingham Leeds Ilford Bradford Sheffield	105	106	114	125	128	3693
	106	114	124	149	172	1907
	30	28	39	44	49	483
	46	37	50	52	66	669
	15	21	25	27	33	287
	9	9	12	15	11	98
	421	415	542	591	602	4158
	19	16	13	14	11	141
	30	38	44	40	59	329
	19	12	17	24	16	159
	24	22	20	32	21	188
	13	14	13	9	15	98
	18	8	10	12	15	106

### Inquests.

The number of deaths which have formed the subject of a Coroner's inquiry was 398, as against 417 in 1911 and 389 in 1910. The Coroner also investigated the circumstances attending the deaths of 22 persons (15 males and 7 females), in which he did not consider it necessary to hold inquests.

The following table shews the number of Inquests and the months in which they were held:—

1913.		Males.	Females.	Total.
January		28	15	43
February		16	10	26
March		28	13	41
April		23	1.4	37
May		17	10	27
June		20	11	31
July		15	12	27
August		28	8	36
September		18	10	28
October		23	21	44
November		13	4	17
December		18	23	41
	ĺ	247	151	398

### New Dwelling-Houses.

Plans for 738 dwelling-houses were approved by the City Corporation during the year, as compared with 821 in 1912 and 487 in 1911.

### Water Supply.

The water supply to the City of Hull and District, distributed from the Corporation Waterworks, is abundant in quantity, excellent in quality, and constantly available under pressure.

Samples are taken periodically, and submitted for analysis and bacteriological examination.

### Distribution of Disinfectants.

A gratuitous supply of fluid and powder disinfectant has been given where infectious disease has existed and in other suitable cases. A free use of carbolic disinfecting powder has been made in connection with the collection of refuse, etc.

## Public Mortuary.

Table shewing the number of bodies admitted to, and the number of inquests and post-mortems held at, the Mortuary.

	Bodie Admitt		Pos	No. o t-Mort	f ems.	- ×	from	Death Drow	
Month	Males. Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Inquests.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January February March April May June July August September October November December	18 13 14 7 21 9 20 8 8 9 13 9 11 9 22 5 16 9 18 16 10 4 11 19	31 21 30 28 17 22 20 27 25 34 14 30	14 8 15 15 5 12 8 12 10 12 9 10	11 6 8 7 8 9 11 11 9 16 3 14	25 14 23 22 13 21 19 23 19 28 12 24	29 20 30 27 17 22 20 27 25 32 14 30	1 5 4 2 1 1 5 4 2 2 1 2 2 1	1 1 1 1 1 2 - 1 1	2 5 4 3 9 9 7 4 3 3 1
Totals	182 117	299	130	113	243	293	28	8	35

TABLE SHEWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM

DROWNING DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year.. 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 Total
Deaths. 30., 18., 26., 44., 38., 35., 46., 37., 40., 36., 350

### Public Baths.

Three hundred and thirty-five thousand seven hundred and fourteen persons have availed themselves of the use of the Public Baths, particulars of which are given below.

YEAR.	BEVERLEY ROAD.	MADELEY STREET,	EAST HULL,	NEWINGTON (OPEN AIR),
1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909	 101249 111984 117409 121652 115425	68550 78704 78121 82586 83778 82957	85097 81235 77677 83301 84642 81977	  16023 9303
1900 1911 1912 1913	113423 118719 132928 129698 136344	83845 80802 102622 128949	87853 93860 89562 95244	9485 81519 13832 11958

Note.—Beverley Road Baths opened 1905, and Newington (Open Air) Baths opened 1908.

### SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Samples taken under the above Acts and submitted to the Public Analyst for Analysis.

	y		Sa	mples	take	n.			en.	peu	,
Description of Sample.	MA of Cymples	No. of Sampre	Officially.	Informally.	By Agent.	In Course of Delivery.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	No action taken.	Vendors cautioned by letter.	Prosecutions.
Aerated Waters Almond Oil Arrowroot Asparagus Baking Powder Beef, Corned Do. Potted Do. Roast Beer Boric Acid Ointment Brandy Brawn Brawn Camphorated Oil Cheese Chocolate Cinnamon, Ground Citric Acid Cockles Cockles Cocoa Do. Essence Cod Liver Oil Coffee Do. and Chicory Cornflour Cream Custard Powder Dripping Egg Powder Flour Do. Self-raising Fruit Wines Gin Ginger, Ground Do. Wholo Haddock, Smoked Ham, Boiled Honey Lew Cream Iron Pills Jam Jelly Lemon Curd Lemon Curd Lemon Curd Lemonade Crystals		7481020141124342141412114014241432794111495428434		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{c} 7\\ 4\\ 8\\ 1\\ 10\\ 2\\ 10\\ 1\\ 4\\ 1\\ 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 2\\ 2\\ 1\\ 1\\ 4\\ 2\\ 3\\ 2\\ 2\\ 1\\ 1\\ 4\\ 2\\ 3\\ 2\\ 1\\ 1\\ 4\\ 2\\ 3\\ 2\\ 1\\ 1\\ 4\\ 2\\ 3\\ 2\\ 1\\ 1\\ 4\\ 2\\ 3\\ 2\\ 1\\ 1\\ 4\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 2\\ 1\\ 1\\ 4\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 2\\ 1\\ 1\\ 4\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 1\\ 4\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 1\\ 4\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 1\\ 4\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 1\\ 4\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 1\\ 4\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 1\\ 4\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 1\\ 4\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 1\\ 4\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 1\\ 4\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 2\\ 1\\ 1\\ 3\\ 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 2\\ 1\\ 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 2\\ 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 3\\ 2\\ 3\\ 2\\ 3\\ 3\\ 2\\ 3\\ 3\\ 2\\ 3\\ 3\\ 3\\ 2\\ 3\\ 3\\ 3\\ 3\\ 3\\ 3\\ 3\\ 3\\ 3\\ 3\\ 3\\ 3\\ 3\\$			21	

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS—Continued.

				Sampl	es taker	1.			ċ	pal	
Description of Sample.		No. of Samples.	Officially.	luformally.	Ey Agent.	In Course of Delivery.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	No action taken.	Vendors cautioned by letter.	Prosecutions.
		6 2		6 2	6 2		6 2	• •			
Perchloridi Magnesia Do. Calcined	• •	1 1 4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 1 3		• •	 1 3	1 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
Do. Fluid		1 5 6		1 5 3	·		4 5 6		• •		
Mercury Ointment Methylated Spirits Milk		2 1 21	1 315	1 1 1 6	2	9	$\frac{0}{2}$ $\frac{1}{297}$	24	6	12	  6
Do. Separated Do. Condensed	• •	1 1 4 4	1 1 1 4	3	4	• •	1  3	1 1 2		1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Do. Powder Mussels Mustard	• •	1 9	1 1	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· ··· 8	• •	$\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{1}{9}$				• •
Pepper		$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 4 \\ 15 \\ 2 \end{array}$	11	1 4 4 1	 4 3 2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 4 12 2	3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Pork Pies Prescryed Peas Do. Tomatoes		1 2 1	i 	 2 1	1 2 1		1 2	• •	• •	• •	
Rice, Ground	· ·	10 5 4		* 10 -5 -2	1 4	• •	$\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{array}$		• •	• •	• •
Rum Salmon, Potted Seidlitz Powders		1 1 2	] ] 	3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• •	3 - 2	1	i 	• •	• •
Suet, Shredded Do. do. "Atora		3 4 2 12		3 4 10	3 4 1	• •	1 4 2 11	2			• •
Sweet Spirits of Nitre Table Salt ''Saxa'' Tapioca		6 1 4	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4 1 4	4	• •	6 1 -1				• •
Tartaric Acid	• •	5 2 1 4	1 1 	1 1	1	• •	5 2 1 4			• •	
Vinegar Whiskey Winkles	• •	3 2 1	1 2	2	2	• •	3 1 1	1		1	• •
Zinc Ointment		8 5 ——	i	8	$\begin{array}{ c c }\hline & 4\\ & 5\\ \hline & -\end{array}$	• •	8 5	• •	• •		
Total	8	10	531	299	210	11	783	-17	16	40	11

# Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906.

Samples taken under the above Act and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst for analysis.

Description on Approxi	No. of	Sample	s taken	
DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE.	Samples	Formally.	Informally.	Rosult of Analysis.
Barley Meal	4		4	Genuine.
Bone Meal	2		2	Satisfactory.
Bran	3		3	2 Genuine; 1 Satisfactory.
"Carmona" Sweet Pea Fertilizer	1		1	Satisfactory.
Compound Feed Cake	1		1	do.
Crushed Oats	2		2	1 Genuine; 1 Satisfactory.
"Eclipse" Compound Fish Manure	1		1	Satisfactory.
Fresh Brewers Grains or Maltings	1		1	do.
"Govo" Fertilizer	1		1	do.
Pea Meal	1		1	Genuine.
Plant Food Tablets	1		1	Satisfactory.
Special Lawn Manure	2	'	2	1 Satisfactory; 1 deficient in potash to the extent of 4%
Totals	20		20	

# Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912.

REPORT AS TO SAMPLES TAKEN.

1. Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream :-

		(a)		<i>(b)</i>
	exami pres	of Samples ned for the ence of a servative.	pro	No. in which a eservative was eported to be present.
Milk	 	321		1
Condensed Milk	 	4		
Skimmed Milk	 	4		
Separated Milk	 	2		_
Milk Powder	 	1		~
Cream	 	24		20
		356		21

Nature of Preservative in each case in column (b) and action taken under the Regulations in regard to it:—

				541 4 60 10 .				
	No of Description Sample. of Sample.		Nature of Preservative.	Action Taken.				
	1427	Milk	Trace of Boron	None.				
	× 766	Cream	Boron, 0·19%	Vendor cautioned by letter from Chief Inspector of Nuisances.				
(3)	$\times$ 769	do.	do. 0·15%	do.				
	× 773*							
	(See 1474)	do.	do. 0·19%	do.				
	775*		, 0					
	(See 1475)	do.	do. 0·15%	do.				
(2)	× 844	do.	do. 0·13%	do.				
	× 847	do.	do. 0·13%	do.				
(2)	× 898**	do.	do. 0.20%	do.				
(2)	$\times$ 951	do.	do. 0.20%	do.				
	$\times$ 990	do.	do. 0.17%	do.				
	991	do.	Trace of Boron	do				

No. of Sample.	Description of Sample.		nre of rvative.	Action taken.
1042	cream	Boror	n 0·15%	Letter sent to Vendor
				by Town Clerk ask- ing for explanation.
				Explanation re-
				ceived and Vendor cautioned by letter
				from Town Clerk.
1043	do,	do,	0.19%	do.
1044	do.	do.	0.21%	do.
1045	do.	do.	0.22%	do,
$\times 1069$	do.	do.	$0.22^{0.7}_{.70}$	Vendor cautioned
				by letter from
				Chief Inspector of Nuisances.
1071	do.	do.	0.35%	do.
1192	do,	do.		do.
1205	do.	do.	0.25%	do.
1474	do.	do.	$0.28^{\circ}_{-0}$	Letter sent to Vendor
(Re-sampl	е			by Town Clerk ask-
of 775)				ing for explanation. Explanation re-
				Explanation re- ceived and Vendor
				cautioned by letter
1-475	1	,	0.010/	from Town Clerk.
1475	do.	do.	0.31%	do.
(Re-sample	COL [13]			

<sup>×</sup> Further sample taken and found to be labelled and in accordance with the Regulations. Where more than one repeat sample has been taken from a Vendor and found to come under this head, the number of such samples is shewn within brackets opposite the cross.

\* Further sample taken, but not labelled by Vendor.

### 2. Cream sold as preserved Cream:—

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct;—

(1) Correct statements made		1	7
-----------------------------	--	---	---

(2) Statements incorrect ... 2

<sup>\*\*</sup> Repeat sample, namely, sample of preserved cream containing an amount of boric acid in excess of statement on label (namely, 0.62 per cent. compared with "not exceeding \frac{1}{2} per cent.).

(b) Determinations	${\rm made}$	of	milk	fat	in	eream	sold	as
preserved cream:—								
(1) (1) - 0=								

(1) Above 35 per cent.

(2) Below 35 per cent. 1

None

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed.

Xil

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken :—

No. of Particulars of Sample. Contravention Action Taken. 992 Selling as preserved cream. cream containing boric acid whilst having less than 35 per cent. of milk fat, the sample being found to contain only 34 per eent.

1201 Selling preserved eream con-Vendor cautioned taining an amount of boric by letter from acid in excess of statement on Chief Inspector label (namely, 0.62 per cent. of Nuisances. compared with "not exceeding 3 per cent.").

3. Thickening substances. Any evidence of their addition to cream or preserved cream :—

Nil.

4. Other observations, if any:—

All samples referred to in this report were obtained under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, but with the idea of taking action under the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations in those cases where such action might be found to be necessary.

# Number of Registered or Licensed Premises which require inspection.

Description of Trade or Business.	No.
Common Lodging Houses	90
Common Lodging Houses	30
Seamen's Lodging Houses	27
Houses-let-in-lodgings	
Slaughter Houses	
Fish Curing Houses	56
Cow Sheds (in occupation)	75
Milk Shops	514
Wholesale dealers in Margarine	47
Tripe Boilers	7
Fat and Tallow Melting Works	2
Soap Boilers	2
Bone Boiling Works	3
Gut Scraping ,,	3
Knacker Yards	2
Fish Manure Works	
Cod Liver Boilers	5
Extraction of Cod Liver Oil (for Medicinal	
purposes only)	1
Ammoniacal Liquor Works	1
Tanneries	3
1	
Total	1246

### Lodging Houses.

A systematic inspection by day and night has been made of the different lodging houses in the city.

Common Lodging Houses.—At the close of the year there were thirty of this class of house on the register, being one more than in the previous year. They are provided with 300 rooms, and are capable of accommodating 1563 lodgers. The houses are registered for one year only, from the 1st January.

Your inspector made 1222 day and 216 night visits during the year. On the whole the houses are well kept, and the accommodation more than meets the demands of those resorting to these houses.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.—There were twenty-seven of these houses appearing in the register at the close of the year. The houses contain 601 rooms or cubicles, affording accommodation for 776 lodgers. The licenses are granted for one year from the 1st January in each year.

Five old licenses were cancelled, whilst one new license was granted.

Your Inspector has made 1025 day and 105 night visits, but did not find any overcrowding.

Legal proceedings were taken against two persons for keeping seamen's lodging houses without being licensed, and a conviction was obtained in each case.

# COMMON LODGING-HOUSES ON THE REGISTER AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1913, THEIR SITUATION, AND THE NUMBER OF ROOMS AND LODGERS.

STREETS.	No. of Houses.	No. of Rooms.	No. of Lodgers Allowed.
Blanket Row. Church Lane. Church Street Cross Street Dagger Lane Dock Street Empringham Street Great Union Street Lister Street Little Humber Street Mill Street. Osborne Street Robinson Row Salthouse Lane Saint James' Street South Street Trippett Street Waltham Street Waterhouse Lane Waverley Street	5 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 3	37 3 7 9 7 16 8 7 5 12 6 7 5 18 19 7 7 77 (Cubicles) 5 14 16 (Cubicles) 15	267 130 71 48 35 100 61 66 25 69 17 41 17 125 111 62 77 37 103 16 85
Totals	30	300	1563

SEAMEN'S LODGING-HOUSES ON THE REGISTER AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1913, THEIR SITUATION, AND THE NUMBER OF ROOMS AND LODGERS.

STREETS.	No. of Houses.	No. of Rooms.	No. of Lodgers Allowed,
Alfred Gelder Street	1	32 (Cubicles)	32
Blanket Row. Blackfriargate Cogan Street Commercial Road Castle Street Dagger Lane De-la-Pole Street Great Passage Street (Victoria Mansions) Gt. Thornton Street Gilbert Street High Street Hedon Road Humber Dock Street Kingston Street Lister Street Nile Street Osborne Street Posterngate Wilton Street	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 4 1	3 3 5 4 3 3 3 3 490 (Cubicles) 4 1 1 2 4 8 10 4 12 5 4	11 10 14 7 8 10 15 490 12 2 4 7 19 28 27 11 44 11 14
Totals	27	601	776

# Houses-Let-in-Lodgings.

Number of Houses on ,,			nd of 1 uring 19		• •	420
Number of Houses ean	celled i	for vari	ous reas	ons	• •	480 72
Total number of Hou Lodgings at end	ises oe of 1913	cupied	as Ho		et-in-	408
Registered Number of Number of rooms used purposes Number of rooms used ,, ,, let un ,, ,, fu	l for li for slee nfurnisl	ving an eping p hed	nd sleep  urposes 	oing only	778	1880
Number of persons aeed	ommod	ation p	rovideo	for		4748
Number of persons four	nd in o	ceupat	ion			2742
Number of persons who	pay fo	or board	d and le	odging		232
Number of notices serve	ed requ	iiring la	andlord	to pr	ovide	
information necess				1 -		85
Number of information						85
						_
Notices not	eomp	lied wit	lh	• •		()
New Registrations			• •			60
Transfer of landlord						19
Ceased to keep lodgers			• •		• •	l
Exempt from Registrati					• •	5
			• •	• •	• •	_
${f Total}$	• •					85
Number of informal eire						
the number of pers						79
Number of copies of Bye	-laws i	ssued t	o landle	ords		106
Number of letters sent						
houses	4 0			• •		6
Number of letters sent to	landle	ords of	exempt	ed ho	uses	42

### INSPECTIONS.

Number of visits to Houses-Let-in-Lod Number of visits to houses exempt from				-6626 $-153$
Total number of inspection		C BRUMUN		
Total number of hispertion	118			
Number of notices issued:—				
Notices in hand at end of 1912				13
Re breaches of Byc-Laws, &e.				405
Re cleansing and limewashing				411
Total			0 0	829
Notices in hand at end of 1913				34
Total number of notices co	ompl	lied with		795
Number of verbal cautions given		0 0		401
", ", letters sent				82
Breaches of Bye-laws were				y-one
instances and formal notices issued.	_			-
notices were complied with. In add				
Statutory Notices have been served,	62	to prov	ide v	vater-
closets, and 69 to provide dust bins.		-		
Legal proceedings were taken on	the	26th of J	June i	n the
following cases, viz.:—				
(a) Landlord giving false	info	rmation	to o	evade
registration. Judgmen	t re	spited or	n pay	ment
of costs.				
(b) Overcrowding:—				
$\Lambda$ Landlord fined $7/6$ on	each	of two e	onvie	tions.
Two lodgers fined $5/-$ e	ach.			
Judgment respited again	inst	two lodg	ers.	
SUMMARY OF WORK CAR	RIEI	OUT.		
Overcrowding of rooms discontinued				41
6				12
Cellar dwellings closed			• •	5
Carried forward				58

Brought forward					58
Premises cleansed and limewash	red .				
New water closets provided			• •	• •	468
drainage		• •		• •	56
navamant	• •	• •	• •	• •	56
dust him	• •	• •	• •	• •	24
Datate 1 (1.1 )		• •	• 1		78
Choked water closets cleansed	• •				51
	• •			• •	16
,, drains and gullies ,,					37
Foul water closet basins ,,					52
Water closet cisterns repaired					30
Waste pipes repaired					6
Spouting repaired					16
Privies "					42
Yard pavement repaired					48
Roofs and ceilings ,,					41
Walls and floors ,,				• •	47
Unwholesome animals removed				• •	2
Accumulations of refuse remove	d		• •,	• •	88
Liquid and solid refuse removed		rooms	• •	• •	21
Dirty floors of rooms, staircase,	le c	loaneod	• •	• •	
,, pavement of yards, &c.	æc., c	Tourised	• •	• •	159
mmyryy and American I (I -		2.2	• •	• •	133
mmirriog immenent . I		"	• •		196
,, privies improperly used	• •	• •	• •	• •	31
	Tot	tal		• •	1756

Nine houses have been reported to the District Sanitary Inspectors to be dealt with under the Housing Acts. Notices were served to carry out the necessary repairs in seven instances, and two houses were reported to the Housing Sub-Committee with a view to them being closed.

Sanitary Conveniences.—In the 408 houses now on the register, 140 have one water-closet, 23 have two water-closets, 9 have both water-closet and privy, 140 have one privy, 25 have two privies, and 71 have privy pails. Of the 245 houses provided with privies, 157 of such privies are within six feet of the dwelling, and in 73 instances the contents of the privy have to be carried through the house.

Efforts have been made to remedy this state of affairs, with the result that at 51 houses water-closets have been substituted for privies, and in 16 instances notices have been served and the work is now in hand.

NEW LICENCES AND REGISTRATIONS.

Nature of Trade or	Busin	ess.		Number.
Common Lodging-House	s:—			
Th. 77 (1.11)			5	
Renewals			28	33
Cowkeepers and Dairyme	en			6
Fish Curers				3
Knacker Yards:—				1
New Licence				
Renewals			1	1
Margarine Dealers				1
Purveyors of Milk				101
Seamen's Lodging House	's:			
New Licences			9	
Renewals			24	33
Slaughterhouses :—				
Renewals				18
Tharm Dresser				1
Total	• •		• •	197

### Rag Flock Act, 1911.

Six samples have been taken during the year, four of which were not in conformity with the Regulations. In two instances proceedings were instituted against the persons responsible; a conviction was obtained in each case, fines of £2 and £3 respectively, including costs, being inflicted.

# Disinfecting Station.

Table shewing the number of persons admitted for bathing and the number of articles from private houses and books from the Public Libraries disinfected at the Disinfecting Station.

1913.	No. o Person Bathe	Artiele Dis-	s Books Dis-	Premiso
January	370	2515	20	224
February	354	2022	26	123
March	204	1145	26	125
April	235	2620	41	110
May	281	2380	37	110
June	198	1640	17	129
July	119	1424	41	100
August	101	1481	11	115
September	190	2112	16	156
October	252	2325	27	152
November	254	2220	57	151
December	268	2200	38	138
Totals	2826	24084	357	1624
1912	3661	25565	841	3257
1911	4608	30213	872	2648

		TO TOTAL	ENDIA BIEM MO ETONIO ETONIO		
DATE.		OFFENCE.	NCE.		Result.
1913. Apl. 25th	Keeping seame	Keeping scamen's lodginghouse without being licensed	vithout being li	censed	Fined £5, including costs.
June 20th	40.	do.	do.	:	Fined £2, including costs, c 14 days,
26th	Breach of bye	Breach of byedaw s of Byedaws as to Houses-let-in-Lodgings	to Houses-let-i	n-Lodgings	Judgment respited on pay- ment of 10s, 6d, costs,
., 26th	Contravening	Contravening byelaw 4 of Byelaws as to Houses-let-in-Lodgings	sasto Houses	let-in-Lodgings	Fined 7s. 6d., including cosor 6 days.
. Seth	do.	byclaw 6	do.	do.	Fined 5s., including costs, 6 5 days.
., 26th	do.	do.	do.	do.	do. do.
Dec. 5th	Using unregist	Using unregistered premises as a common lodging house	common lodgin	g house	Fined £1, including costs.
	Contravening	Contravening by elaws as to Houses-let-in-Lodgings	es-let-in-Lodgi	ngs	Fined 10s, or 7 days.

For particulars of other prosecutions see pages 126 and 127.

Statement shewing premises inspected, Notice	es
served, Nuisances abated, Drainage Works, &	c.
Premises inspected and nuisances abated:—	
No. of complaints registered	772
No. of premises inspected	7305
No. of Notices, &c., served	5212
No. of Notices complied with	4528
General Nuisances :—	
No. of drains, gullies, and w.e.'s cleansed	1379
No. of premises cleansed and limewashed	109
No. of sanitary conveniences repaired or amended	1266
Drainage, &c. :—	
No. of privies converted into w.e.'s	89
No. of separate and combined drains reconstructed	1431
No. of separate and combined drains repaired	1101
(including gullies placed on existing drains)	540
No. of supervisions of work in progress	1834
Manure Yards:—	
No. of Inspections	646
Milk Shops:—	.,10
No. of Inspections	990
No, not in conformity with regulations	2
Infections Diseases:—	ش
No of aggregatified	1000
No. of cases investigated	1336
No of houses cumplied with farmer 1	1263
Aggregate number of day pails supplied	25
	362
Privies Converted into Water-Closets.	
The following shows the number of Privies conve	erted
into Waterclosets during the year:—	
Dwelling-houses (including Houses-Let-in-Lodgings)	140
Workshops and Workplaces	23
	1.00
	163

Summary of Work done (including that done in connection with House-to-House Inspection) on Informal or Statutory Notices, &c., served for the Abatement of Nuisances, &c., as the Result of Inspections by the District Inspectors of Nuisances.

A VV		fects, &c., lied on
Nature of Work Done,	Informal Notices.	Statutory Notices.
Drains amended or repaired	1560	411
Drains amended or repaired  Drains and gullies cleansed	1326	6
W.C.'s cleansed	47	_
Soil-pipes, vent-pipes and slop sink waste-	Τ1	
	61	
	62	
Privies converted into W.C.'s	*46	$\overline{43}$
Dust him and it is	456	47
Sanitary conveniences repaired or	100	7/
a mandad	761	2
Soil-pipes, vent-pipes and slop sink waste-	101	-
pipes replaced or repaired	98	
Fall-pipes and eaves spouts replaced or	£7.O	
repaired	310	
Fall-pipes disconnected from drains	51	
Dilapidations repaired (including roofs,	01	
ceilings, walls, floors, &c.)	461	
Yards, passages, &c., repaired or pavement	101	
repaired	418	13
Ventilation provided under floors	92	
Dirty premises, areas, passages, &c.,	02	
cleansed and limewashed	108	1 1
Overcrowding of dwellings discontinued	38	_
Nuisances abated from keeping of fowls,		
animals. &c.	14	
Manure-pits crected or repaired	70	_
Manure and refuse removed	66	
Stagnant water removed from land		1
Miscellaneous	329	
Totals	6374	524

Notices served in	-191	3:		
Informal			 	 4,679
Statutory	• •		 	 533
				5,212

<sup>&</sup>quot;Including 38 voluntarily provided.

#### Sanitary Conveniences.

Return as to the type and number of sanitary eonveniences in the City and the number of premises to which they are provided:—

Type of Convenience.	No. of Conveniences.	No. of Premises.
Watereloset	35973	25852
Privy with Fixed Receptacle	32124	32753
Privy with Moveable Receptacle	e *10941	10948

\* Most of these moveable receptacles voluntarily provided to fixed privies by the owners since the beginning of 1910, such owners apparently having in view the adoption by the Hull Corporation of Section 39 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

#### DRY DUST COLLECTION.

ions		No. of I	Loads (V.	an and N	lightsoil	CARTS).	
No. of Inspections of Ashpits.	Applications for the removal of House Refuse etc.	East District Destructor.	West District Destructor.	Westminster Avenue.	Cottingham Road.	Other Tips.	Total Loads.
32880	2133	7442	16696	1040	5731	18	30927

#### NIGHTSOIL COLLECTION.

ions	ations val of 1.	No. o	F LOADS WHERE	Collecte Pipped.	D AND			
No. of Inspections of Privies.	No. of Applications for the Removal of Nightsoil.	the National State of the din din		Allotments, Parks, &c.	Allotments, Parks, &c. Farms, &c., Outside City.			
159303	151	9607	551	128	16149	26435		

Destructors.

#### Refuse Destroyed.

	Number of wit	T 4 1 2 1	
Nature of Refuse.	East District Destructor.	West District Destructor.	Total Loads.
Ashes, Shop & Warehouse Refuse	8183	16993	25176
Market Sweepings	57		57
Damaged Fruit and Vegetables	347	139	486
Eggs, &c	157	274	431
Dead   E.D. W.D. Total   Animals   1053   732   1785	53	36	89
Mattresses 2176 3106 5282	109	155	264
Fever Pails (Contents of) 84 281 365	4	14	18
Baskets of Yeast } 498 - 498	25		25
Totals	8935	17611	26546

In addition to the above, 6789 van and cart loads have been taken to tips referred to in table on page 98.

49 tons Disinfecting Powder made at West District Destructor for Health Committee and 4½ tons for Works Committee.

#### Offensive Trades, Smoke Nuisances, &c.

Offensive Trades, Smoke, Nuisances. &c.—Your Inspectors have made 2,850 day and 67 night inspections at the various works where noxious trades are carried on; and where nuisances were found to exist steps were taken for their abatement.

Fish-Curing Houses.—Structural alterations to 10 old fish-curing houses have been carried ont, each house being carried to a greater height and fitted with an approved cowl. The earrying out of the work has effected a great improvement in the neighbourhood in which the premises are situated. Similar alterations are being carried out to other fish-curing houses.

SMOKE NUISANCES.—Close attention has been paid to the works in the city from which smoke nuisances are likely to arise, 959 inspections having been made during the year. Nineteen notices were served for the abatement of muisances in addition to verbal instructions to those in charge of boilers.

Pigstyes.—The number of premises on which pigs are kept is 281, with a total of 587 styes. Ten sties have been closed and 19 new ones erected or so altered as to comply with the byelaws. Three thousand eight hundred and forty-seven inspections of the various premises were made and 960 notices or letters served for the amendment of structural defects and for cleaning and limewashing of the premises.

Removal of Offensive Matter.—Your Inspectors have made 277 visits in connection with the carrying out of these bye-laws, which generally speaking, are well observed. Two firms had to be cautioned, and they took immediate steps to prevent a recurrence of the unisance caused by them.

Public Sewers.—Six hundred and eighty-nine inspections have been made of the public sewers in the City, chiefly in the neighbourhoods of Southcoates Lane. Steneferry, Northumberland Avenue, Bankside and Thomas Street.

In the last-named street it was found that hot water was being discharged into the sewer at a temperature much in excess of that allowed by the Public Health Acts Amendment Act. 189). The offending firms were communicated with, and the proprietors at once took steps to abate the unisance.

#### Disposal of Nightsoil.

On the 1st April, the Corporation took over the disposal of the nightsoil collected by them in the City. The inspectorial staff was afterwards re-organised, and five foremen were appointed to regulate and generally supervise the collection. Consequent on this, the District Inspectors of Nuisances and Assistant Inspectors were relieved of the work, excepting in such cases as might require special attention. A Nightsoil Salesman was also appointed.

During the nine months that the sale of nightsoil has been in the hands of the Corporation, not only has the disposal of the material been more readily dealt with, but a considerable saving has been effected by reason of the fact that the collection has been so arranged as to reduce the number of horses required per day on the work. This has allowed of both a larger number of horses and men being available for the collection of dry dust, resulting in such collection being carried out with greater efficiency than hitherto.



#### DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES. STREET LIST

#### DRYPOOL.

	3 3
	ing ing
	all I
Name of Street.	Small Pox Measles Scarlatina Diphtheria Whooping Cough Fevers Diarrhea and Enteriti
Abbey Street	
Alma Street	$0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 1$
Arundell Street	$0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 1 \dots 0 \dots 3$
Balfour Street	$0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 1 \dots 1 \dots 0 \dots 2$
Beaumont Street	$0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 1 \dots 0$
Belmont Street	$0 \ldots 0 \ldots 0 \ldots 0 \ldots 0 \ldots 2$
Brazil Street	$0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 1 \dots 0 \dots 0$
Church Street	0 0 0 0 1 0
Churchill Street	$0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 1 \dots 0$
Crowle Street	$0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 4$
Estcourt Street	$0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 2 \dots 0 \dots 0$
Ferries Street	$0\ldots 0\ldots 0\ldots 1\ldots 0\ldots 2$
Frodsham Street	$0\ldots 0\ldots 0\ldots 0\ldots 0\ldots 1$
Graham's Row	$0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 1 \dots 0$
Hedon Road	0 0 0 0 1 0
Hodgson Street	$0 \dots 1 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 1 \dots 1$
Holland Street	$0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 3$
Hood Street	0 0 0 0 0 2
Jarvis Street	0 0 0 0 1 0 0
Jenning Street	0 0 0 1 0 0 0
Lee Smith Street	0 0 0 0 0 1
Lime Street	$0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 2 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 4$
Marvel Street	$0 \ldots 0 \ldots 0 \ldots \overline{0} \ldots 0 \ldots 1$
Middleburg Street	0 0 0 0 0 1
Prior Street	$0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 1$
Raikes Street	$0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 1 \dots 2$
Raven Street	0 0 0 0 1 0
Rensberg Street	0 0 0 0 0 1
Ripon Street	0 0 0 0 0 2
Rosmead Street	$0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 1 \dots 0 \dots 0$
St. Mark's Street	$0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 2 \dots 0 \dots 1$
Sanatorium. The	$0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0$
Seward Street	$0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 1$
Spittle Street	$0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0 \dots 0$

Name of Street. Spyvee Street Strawberry Street. Summergangs Road Thomas Street Victor Street Waller Street Warwick Street Witham. Woodhouse Street Wyke Street	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
SOT	JTHCOATES.
Barnsley Street Buckingham Street Brecon Street Bright Street Chapman Street	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Cornwall Street Courtney Street Dalton Street. Dansom Lane. Denmark Street	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Derwent Street Dryden Street Elizabeth's Row, Stoneferry	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Forry Auenue. Foster Street. Garden Village Kent Street Lorraine Street Morley Street	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Nornabell Street Poplar Street Sherburn Street Southcoates Avenue Studley Street	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
EAST	SCULCOATES.
Alicia Street	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

	N.		ıı	ria	₽t.	Fevers Diarrhea and Enteritis
	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fevers Diarrhæa and Enter
Name of Street	SHB	E	Sear	Dip	Wh	Fevers Diarrha and En
Bromley Street	{}	()	()	()	()	0
Central Street	()	()	()		()	0 2
Charterhouse Lane	()	()	()	()	()	() ]
Cumber'au l Street Exchange Street	()	0	() ()	()	()	0 I
Fleet Street	0	()			()	0 1
Francis Street East	()	()			()	() 2
Grange Street	()	()	()	1	()	() 3
Lake Street	()	()			()	0 1
Lincoln Street	()	()	()	()	()	0 2
Lockwood Street Lorne Street	()	()	() ()	()	()	$0 \dots 3 \\ 0 \dots 3$
Mason Street	()	()			()	0
New George Street	()	()			1	0 1
Nicholson Street	()	()	()	0	()	() 1
Northumberland Avenue	()	0	()	()	()	() 1
Oxford Street	0	()	()		i	$0 \dots 1$
St. Paul's Street Scott Street	()	()	0		0	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
Swann Street	()	()			0	0 1
Sykes Street	()	()			1	0 . 1
Trevor Street	()	()			()	$0 \dots \overline{1}$
Waterloo Street	()	()	()	()	l	0 1
Westmoreland Street	()	()			()	0 1
Wincolmlee	()	()			1	0 2
Worthing Street York Street	()	()	()	()	() J	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
					J	W I
WEST		LCO				
Alexandra Road					0	
Beverley Road Blundeil Street					()	
Bourne Street		()		0		
Cave Street	()			()		() 2
Clifton Street	()	()	()	()	()	0 2
Dock Street	()					() ]
Edgeeumbe Street	()	()				0 2
Egginton Street	()	()				1 . 0
Elm Street Francis Street West	()	()		()		0 . 1
Freehold Street	()				()	() [
Grafton Street					()	

Name of Street Hardy Street Holmes Street Hopwood Street John Street Lambton Street Lambton Street Liddell Street Lorne Street Marlborough Terrace Marlborough Terrace Marshall Street Melbourne Street Newland Avenue Norfolk Street Old George Street Perth Street Poplars The, Ella Street Princes Road Providence Row Baywell Street Reynoldson Street Reynoldson Street St. Paul Street St. Paul Street Thoresby Street Waterloo Street Waterloo Street Wellington Lane Worsley Street	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0		0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Cough	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Wright Street	$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	• •	()	• •		• •	()		_		1
Wright Street		U	• •	0	• •	()	• •	1	• •	0	• •	0
Н	UMI	BEF	₹.									
Adelaide Street	0											
Blackfriargate Blanket Row	$\frac{0}{0}$						٠.					0
Brook Street	0			()				0			• •	0
Canning Street	0			()		0		0		0		1
Castle Street	0		• •	()		()		()		()		1
Cogan Street	0		• •	0			• •				• •	1
Collier Street East Cheap	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & \dots \\ 0 & \dots \end{array}$			$\frac{0}{0}$								()
English Street		0			• •					0		2

Name of Street. Fawcett Street George Yard Great Thornton Street High Street Hill Street Michael Street Middle Street Mytongate Nile Street North Street Osborne Street Paradise Row Pease Street Porter Street Portland Street Salthouse Lane Spencer Street Spring Street Walker Street William Street	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Distribus   Bustletitis   Bu
	AYTON.	. 0 0 0 3
Adelaide Street Alexandra Street Bachelor Street Bean Street Boulevard Campbell Street Cholmley Street Clarendon Street Convent Lane Daltry Street Derringham Street Division Road English Street Eton Street Gee Street Goulton Street Harrow Street Lansdowne Street Little Goodwin Street	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 .	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 4 \\ \cdot \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 2 \\ \cdot \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 1 \\ \cdot \ 0 \ \dots \ 2 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 2 \\ \cdot \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 2 \\ \cdot \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 2 \\ \cdot \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 2 \\ \cdot \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 2 \\ \cdot \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 2 \\ \cdot \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 2 \\ \cdot \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 2 \\ \cdot \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 2 \\ \cdot \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 2 \\ \cdot \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 2 \\ \cdot \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 2 \\ \cdot \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 2 \\ \cdot \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 2 \\ \cdot \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \dots \ 1 \\ \cdot \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \$

Name of Street.  Madeley Street.  Malm Street.  Marmaduke Street.  Pease Street Perry Street Queensgate Street.  Regent Street Rosamond Street.  Ruskin Street South Parade.  Staniforth Place.	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0	0 0	. 0 1 . 0 2 . 0 1 . 0 1 . 0 0 . 0 1 . 0 1 . 0 1
Stanley Street Strickland Street Sunny Bank Tomlinson Street Vauxhall Grove Villa Place Walcott Street Walker Street Wassand Street Wellsted Street West Dock Avenue West Parade Workhouse, The Wyndham Street	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Beecroft Street Brighton Street Brougham Street Cecil Street Chiltern Street Clyde Street De-la-Pole Avenue Dorset Street Eastbourne Street Edinburgh Street Essex Street Flinton Street Gillett Street Greek Street Haddon Street	() () () () () () () () ()	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Name of Street.	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fevers Diarrhαa and Enteritis
Haltemprice Street	()	()		1		
Havelock Street	()		()	(		
Hawthorn Avenue					2	0 2
Liverpool Street		$\overline{0}$ .			0	
Manchester Street		()				$0 \dots 3$
Newington Street		()			) ()	
Pretoria Street					1	
Pulman Street					) ()	
Railway Cottages					) ()	
Rhodes Street					0	
Rugby Street					) 1	
St. George's Road					) ()	
Scarborough Street					2	
Seymour Street					) ()	
Somerset Street					) 2	
Spring Bank West		()				1 0
Subway Street		0		1		$0 \dots 2$
Walton Street		()			) ()	
Westbourne Street					) ()	

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Summary of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31st March, 1914.

Net Payments.	11985 14 0	7409 10 9	1165 13 93		796 12 9			134 1 0	0 80	114 17 9		1107 14 6		0	803 5 8
್ತ್	17	6			0	01						S.	× ×	9	0
Receipts. £ s	_	10	S		1	0:1		1	ĺ	ļ	1	C:	್	71	10
Rec	2197	127	328		58	408		1	ı	ı		615	÷;	131	647
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ents S	20	16	$\overline{\cdot}$		6.	••		$\overline{}$	÷1	17	~1	+	$\frac{1}{\infty}$	٦ı	10
Payments,	14102	7536	1494		855	2486		134		114	144	4327		650	1450
											V				
	•	•	•		•	•		•	:	•	•	•	•	•	•
	•	•	•			0				•	•	•	•		•
	•	•			9			•			•		•	•	•
	•					•	Diseases :			ations			•	•	•
	•	•	•		•					Regulations		•	:	•	:
			•		•		ections			culosis)	•	ons)	•		
District Fund:—	Nightsoil Collection	Refuse Collection	Cart Works	Destructors:—	East	West	Notification of Infectious	Compulsory	Voluntary	P.H. (Tuberculosis)	Mortuary	Health (Miscellaneous)	Housing	Disinfecting Station	Tuberculosis

63 11 6 850 14 6 41 4 7 216 7 5 2 9 7	2916 11 2 5016 18 6 211 1 2 2037 3 5½	6684 12 4 37768 12 3 171 2 9 Net Receipts, 75 18 3 6855 15 1 37692 14 0	15 3 6 11 11 6
001	S 2 12	7 = 1	1 0
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916 100 100 100	7533 2548	£11453 4 95 4 ————————————————————————————————————	£26 15
0 a 0	• .	:	0
* • •	÷	:	0
• • • •	• •	:	
  			:
City Laboratory Food and Drugs Act, 1875 Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906	Hospital, Hedon Road Evan Fraser Hospital	Cottingbam Hospital	RADIUM, Special Account

#### INSPECTION AND REGISTRATION OF CANAL BOATS.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTION AND REGISTRATION OF CANAL BOATS.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

		2172
		203
		2375
• •		$   \begin{array}{r}     2018 \\     \hline     154 \\     \hline     2172   \end{array} $
	• •	n if notices

The 2,172 Canal Boats inspected during the year are registered to accommodate 11,414 adult persons, whilst only 4,454 adults (3,470 males, 984 females) and 655 children were found occupying the said boats.

The number of children of school age found on the boats registered by this Authority was 112.

#### Particulars of Contraventions.

	Defects.	Remedied.
Not properly lettered and numbered	28	28
Absence of certificates	19	17
Requiring Repairs:—		
Decks 13\		
Decks, stoves and floors 21		
Cuphoards and water	98	92
casks 16	30	<i>9</i> =
Cuphoards and bed berths 42		
Additional light 6)		
Carried forward	145	137

	Detects.	Remedied.
Brought forward	145	137
Certificates not identifying owner	23	20
Requiring renewal of paint	184	182
Change of Master not notified	•)	•)
Cabins not in a cleanly condition	.51	51
Overcrowding	(;	C
Females over age—without proper		
separation	*)	*)
Refusal of admittance to inspection	Name - 1 - 1	
Carrying offensive cargoes without		
the requisite double bulkheads	######################################	
Accumulation of bilge water	15	15
Unregistered boats	10	1()
	430	428

In reference to the 11 contraventions unremedied, notices were sent either to the Owners or Masters and in each case have been complied with.

The 10 contraventions existing when the last annual report was presented have since been remedied.

In addition to the written notices or letters sent to the Owners, the Masters of all boats contravening the Acts or Regulations have been verbally cautioned.

#### Infectious Diseases.

On Tucsday, 14th October, a notification was received from a Medical Practitioner that L. G., aged 26 years, wife of the Master of hoat "Endure," registered No. 76, Thorne, was suffering from Frysipelas. The patient was removed to her home and the cabins fumigated.

#### Legal Proceedings.

It has not been found necessary during the year to take proceedings, as in nearly every instance where contraventions of the Canal Boats Acts have been discovered the persons responsible have carried out the necessary work with the least possible delay.

#### Registration Department.

negionai	on Depar	umen.		
Total number of Canal Register 31st December	ber, 1912	n the		559
Registered during the year	r			10
Cancelled during the year				$\frac{569}{3}$
		• •		
Total number on the December, 1913	Register	31st		566
Particulars of Boats regist	tered duri	ng the	vear	
Boats not previously			, , c	· 7
Previously registered	*		er	·
Authority	• •			3
				10
		۶		
New Certificates issued in	eonseque	enee o	f :—	
Change of Ownership				10
Change of Boat's nam	ne			1
Certificates being lost				
Certificates endorsed			new	
	• •		• •	4
Change of Master		• •		22
				37
TD 11 1 01 1 1				
Particulars of boats, the rehas been eancelle				
Ceased to be used for	human l	habita	tion	2
Boat sunk and broker	up			1
Re-registered under o	ther Autl	orities	3	
				3

Report on the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Acts, Shops Acts, Employment of Children Act and Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE WORK.

The administration of these Acts is entrusted to the Chief Sanitary Inspector, with three specially appointed assistants (two male and one female).

It was found necessary to retain the services of three temporary Shops Inspectors until June, when two were dismissed, one being retained until the end of the year. In November a Female Inspector was appointed to assist in the carrying out of the above-mentioned Acts, with special reference to premises in which females are employed.

One hundred and eleven plans for industrial premises were examined during the year, as compared with 158 in 1912. In several instances recommendations were made in respect thereto with a view to securing the provision of suitable sanitary accommodation and sufficient means of escape in case of tire. In almost every case the plans were amended in accordance with the recommendations.

Forty-six prosecutions were instituted during the year: 14 convictions were obtained, the remaining 2 cases being withdrawn.

#### Factories.

As in previous years, the inspection of factories was mainly limited to fire escapes and the investigation of complaints.

#### Workshops and Workplaces.

The inspection of workshops and workplaces was further adversely affected, as compared with last year and preceding years, by the work entailed in the preparation of registers, &c., in connection with the Shops Act 1912. Towards the end of the year the systematic inspection of workshops was again commenced and has since then been maintained.

The number of workshops and workplaces on the register at the end of the year was 1621, as compared with 1603 in 1912. The numbers of workers were 3,685 males and 4.073 females, as compared with 3,669 males and 4.000 females in the preceding year.

#### Fire Escapes.

Although the actual number of factories and workshops inspected solely for the purpose of ascertaining as to whether the buildings were provided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire was only 14, much more work was done in this direction than would appear from these figures, as in the systematic inspection of workshops your inspectors are eareful to note whether the buildings comply with the Bye-Laws with respect to Means of Escape in Case of Fire.

#### Bakehouses.

The systematic inspection of bakehouses was maintained during the year, and the premises were found as a rule to be kept in cleanly condition.

#### Out-workers.

The number of persons taking out work during the year was 915 (314 males and 601 females); there remained on the register at the end of the year 596 (243 males and 353 females).

Four cases of infectious disease were notified as occurring in premises in which wearing apparel was made, and one case was reported in which wearing apparel was given out to be made in unwholesome premises; in the latter case the building was vacated and more suitable premises found.

#### Shops.

The number of shops on the register at the end of the year was 6,994; of these 3,257 were under the obligation to close on the weekly half-holiday, 1,860 were exempt from the provisions as to weekly half-holiday, and the remainder (1,827) were shops in which both exempted and non-exempted trades were carried on.

The General Half-Holiday Order came into operation in August and has been appreciated by the shopkeepers concerned: it has also greatly facilitated the work of the inspectors in discovering and suppressing contraventions of the provisions as to weekly half-holiday.

## Employment of Children Act, 1903, and

Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1904.

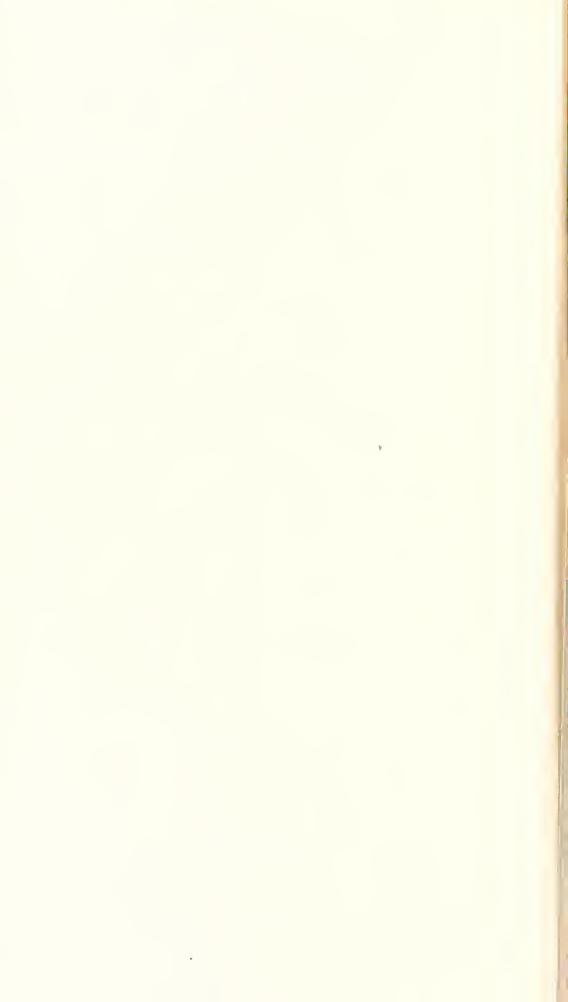
PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN ACT, 1904.

The number of licences granted for stage performances was the same as in the previous years, viz., 37, whilst the number of certificates of exemption granted for charity concerts was considerably less, viz., 32, as compared with 47 in 1912.



### TABLE SHEWING THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, SHOP HOURS ACTS, EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT, &c., EACH YEAR DURING THE PAST 10 YEARS, ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1913.

									$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{A}}$	CTORY	AND V	Vorks	вног, д	AND P	UBLIC	HEAL	тн А	CTS.													Sног	s Rec	JULATIO	on Ac	cts.						CTORIE			Emplo	YMENT	OF C	HILDRI	en Ac	т,
		RE	GISTER	s.			INS	PECTIO	ONS.		WOR LI	UT. RKERS (STS.		FIRE	ESCAP	ES.	s	UMMAR	Y OF SA	NITARY	work.	NOTII	FICATION INSPEC	NS TO TOR.	PROSE	CUTIONS		SHOP HO 1892 t	URS ACT o 1895.	rs,	ASSIS	ATS FO	R SHOP ACT, 189	9.	SHOP ACT (Closin	HOURS 1904 g Order).	PRO	SECUT	IONS.		STEAM STLES A		Pr	EVENTI	ION OF	CRUEL ACT.	LTY TO	Снігл	REN
YEAR.	Workshops,	Workplaces.	Bakehouses.	Employers of Outworkers.	Outworkers.	Workshops and Work- places. (Outworkers included).	Factories.	Laundries.	Bakehouses.	Re-Inspections, &c.	Defaults Amended.	Lists Examined.	Inspections.	Escapes required.	Escapes provided.	Escapes not in order.	Escapes put in order.	New Waterclosets	provided. New Earthclosets	provided. New Urinals provided.	Premises affected.	New Workshops.	No Abstract, &c.	Other matters.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.  Dismissed or withdrawn on navment of coats	Shops where young persons are employed.	Inspections.	Notices not exhibited.	Excess of hours.	Shops where females are employed.	Inspections.	Where seats were required,	Where seats have been provided on request.	Shops under the Act.	Inspections.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn or respited on payment of costs.	Inspections.	Users on Register.	Ceruificates granted.	Licences for Stage Performances.	Children affected.  Exemptions for Charitable	Entertainments.	Inspections.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Nichdrawn on S
1904	1422	67	110	133	522	1374	37	19	182	943	206	247	77	19	5	9 1	0 2	47 1	6	ə	218	139	7	11	1	1	1882	1441	199	7	561		4	3			. 2	1	1 <sub>R</sub>		64		36 1	18		41	5		
1905	1345	81	111	138	506	1966	61	13	176	1174	235	260	21	3	14	2	3 2	275   2	1 4	4	229	173	22	7	1 .	2w	1919	2189	230	8	556	Acts	13	14			. 4	4		1	65	1	29	35		55 8	8		
1906	1403	75	133	132	495	1510	75	18	186	1122	262	272	22	4	4	4	2 3	326 8	8 11	1	293	144	11	21	3	3	2099	2178	278	6	582	ours	6	6 2	222 11	$63 \mid 2$	5			2	65		25	50	. 4	88 70	0 4	4	
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1908							1																			() • "						$^{ m er}$ Sh	6	7 2	225 10	$65 \mid 2 \cdot$	4 3	3		1	69	1	28 4	3	. 3	46 114	11	10	1 D
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1911	1371	104	130	156	560	1458	42	8	297	1963	306	383	3 51	22	34	2	6 4	51 11	1	. 3	4	91	24	5	11	5 6w	2032	1130	126	7	576	ıs incl	1 .	2	249 7	6 40				3	72	2	39 7	7 29	) 20	08 113	6	3	$\begin{cases} 2R \\ 1w \end{cases}$ 1
1912	. 1377	105	121	146	575	1203	48	5	340	1474	313	361	17	3	6 †	2	1 8	377 9	7	. 7	288	53	15	4	3	2 10	No Record	113	15	2	No Record	ection		1 R	No 4:	14 7	. 1	. 1		1	73	1	37 9	5 47	15	66 76	5	,	1 w 1 R
1913																															•••	Inst			•••				1							2 99		5	
Totals			•••			14344	817	111	2634	15694	2652	3318	374	121	125	57 5	5 39	013 11	38 31	1 124	2750	1125	207	83	74 3	1	To 30/4/'1	2 <sup>11511</sup>	1430	46	4552		45 4	14 14	30 668	34 177	36	33	3	16	•	10 31	14 71	2 163	233	7 906	79	65	14 64



Work Accomplished under the Shofs Act, 1912.

(CAME INTO OFFRATION 1ST MAY, 1912).

PROSECUTIONS.	Seats provided on request,  No of cases, Convictions, Dismissed, withdrawn or respited on payment or cespited on payment	2 1 12 9 (2 W		1 49 44 5
	Mixed Shops open after closing hour—Act not complied with,	31	350	688
	Open after closing:	51	26	107
	Meal times not allowed. Assistant's half holiday not allowed.	9 81	6 11	19 17
	Excess of hours of employment of young persons.	ಣ	0 0 0	ော
	Notice mot exhibited.	85	121	506
	Inspections.	15521	9265	24786 206
	no sqods	1912 6875	1913  6944	Totals

## Total Inspections for the past 10 Years.

Workshops							14344
Factories							817
Laundries							111
Bakehouses							2634
Re-Inspections, o	£с.	J +		• • •		**	15694
Outworkers' Lis	ts Exa	mined					3318
Steam Whistles		• • •					16
Theatres, Shops,	&c. (1	E.C.A.)					2337
Fire Escapes							374
Shops		• • •					44509
Plans examined						• • •	649
							81803
TOTAL FAUL	ts Re		drand '		Þ	10 YE	
TOTAL FAUL	TS RE				Þ	10 YE	
TOTAL FAUL		EMEDIED			Þ	10 YE	
	orksho	emedieb ps, &c.	DURIN	NG THE	PAST		AR8.
Unregistered We	orksho	emedied ps, &c. 	DURIN	NG THE	) PAST	• • •	AR8.
Unregistered We Sanitary Fire Escapes	orksho 	emedied ps, &c. 	DURIN	**************************************	PAST	•••	ARS. 4067 3913
Unregistered Wo Sanitary Fire Escapes	orksho 	emedied ps, &c. 	DURIN	 	PAST	•••	ARS. 4067 3913 180
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Unregistered We Sanitary Fire Escapes Shop Notices Hours of Employ Closing of Shop Shop Seats	orksho yment s	ps, &c and Me	DURIN	  es	PAST		4067 3913 180 1609 85 666 45

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK,

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances I.--[NSPECTION.

			N and a second	
Pr misa		Inspections.	Written Nati	
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	Including 25 for	<b>\$</b>	÷÷	during
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	Fire Escapes	1015	- 527	П
Workplaces (other than Ontworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Reports	sluded in Part 3 of this	17	13	1
Total (1044 re-inspections not included)	ot included;	1179	28.5	G1

2.—Defects Found.

volumb	Referred to Prosecutions. Inspector.		Ç I
Number of Defects.	Remedied.	15 66 10 17 17 17 18 17 17 18 17 18 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 19 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	65
	Found.	57 5	401
	Particulars.	Want of cleanliness Want of ventilation  Overcrowding  Want of drainage of floors  Other nuisances  insufficient  Sanitary accommodation  Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, in force.  Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—  Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)  Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses  (SS. 97 to 109)  Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	Total

	sela dana	Octa dana	01 64 55 111	1	111.100	show the	CV 85 TO	W R della W	les his list	and sundivid	ed in column 1, and subdivides his fist in such a way as to show the maple of wa		CHASES Y	He of the	ore than	of K of III	Vest offt W	It is occupant the continent that one of the classes specified in column 1, and snadivides his list in such a way as to show the mirab
					-	0.00			327	10		12		1.	963	x :	F 5.7	Total
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l	[															1	ŀ	Electro-plate
				1	1		Ì		-	-			1					File making
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]	1	-				T		1	1 ~			::		71	÷		:1	Paper Bags and Boxes
				-				-						-		1		Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.
		-	1	1				-		1		1	!	- magain	1 =		++	Cmbrellas, &c.
					1				!		:				1			Feather sorting
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	1		1			**				1	1	÷1		-	91	Ì	*†	Sacks
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]		1	1			-			•••	-	1	71		0.1	10		17	Nets, other than wire nets
		1							į		-		-		Ĭ			Artificial flowers
			ı		Transaction of						ļ	1	1	ì				Lago, lace curtains and nets
					- }				,	0		1						(2) Cleaning and washing
		***	1		-	0.5			983					Ç.	<del>-</del>	÷	100	Wearing Apparel: - (1) Making, &c
	-											t						
_ =	i	1 1	1 3	(3)	=======================================	13,	(15)	of lists.	Lists. (16)	6)	$\widehat{\mathbf{z}}$	mcn.	tractors.	(5)		tractors.	<u> </u>	(1)
105. th	. N 110).	Instances.	], koze		1<11 I	WOLKELS ,	to send lists.	permit inspection	keeping or sending	to other Councils.	from other Conneils,	hers. † Work-	Outworkers-	1.25 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25	= -	Ontwo Cont.	Lists. 1	
Pro	Orders		imo	pax:	əur	Out	Teaning.	Failing to	Occupiers	Forwarded	Raccivad	ear.	Once in the Year.	OHC	Year.	Twice in the Year.	71.w	
			suc		. 5	Inspec	tions.	Prose entions.	Notices	Ontworkers,	Addresses of Ontworkers		loyers.	com Emp	Lists received from Employers.	Lists		NATURE OF WORK.
or	Infected premises Sections 109, 110.	Infector	j.keh., 18.	Section 108.	30 K										1	:		
	THE PARTY NAMED IN	1817.	William	Cacaca a III III willow	Carno					TOV 107	TOT NOTWONE PRESENT SANDAOWTHO	T 'SHAN	ST TWO P	,				

The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the total number of lists treceived from employers who sent them beth in Pelanary and Angust as required by the Ac') and of the entries

of names of outworkers in those lists. They will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of includinal outworkers whose numes are given, since in the February and Angust lists of the same employer the same outworkers name will often be repeated.

2 Outworkers included in lists of other class of work.

4.—Registered Workshops.

Number		1 ° ° 1	661	56	G:	ić.			1+1	<del>+</del>	Ĝ.	36	\$	111	610
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		•	•			•			:	*		•		•	sdous
	e year	•	•	:	•		(kc.)				:	•		•	i work
Class.	(S. 131) at the end of the year:—	:			*		&c. (Bakers, Confectioners, &c.		•	:	•	ets.	•	•	Total number of workshops on Register
10	the end		:	kc.			Confec	, dec.		•	:	Ropes, Sails and Nets.		•	tal nu
	1) at	•		mess, c			akers,	rushes	. C.	ck.		Sails	Sc.		$T_0$
		, &c.	on the	es, Har			&c. (B	nos, B	bers, 8	aners,	re, &c.	Ropes,	ellery.	Trades	
	egister	<b>Saskets</b>	g. Boot	, Cycle	, orc.	rers.		re, Pia	Plum	ies, Cle	in, Wi	Boats,	S. Jew	other	
	Workshops on the Register	Bags, Baskets,	Clothing, Boot	Coaches, Cycles, Harness, &c.	Coopers, &c.	Fish Curers.	Food, Drink,	Furniture, Pianos, Brushes,	Joiners, Plumbers, &c.	Laundries, Cleaners, &c.	Iron, Tin, Wire, &c.	Ships, Boats,	Watches, Jewellery, &c.	Sundry other Trades	
	no sdou			)	)	_1		7							
	Works														

# 5.- OTHER MATTERS.

Number 5		10.5	t ~		j	1	
	- <u>*</u> :	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::			:	-	
N V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	orkshop	sent to				•	
AMILY TO STATE TO THE TREET TO	new W	ector, taken)			•		
	Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) (including new Workshops in which protected persons were found employed, and Domostic Workshops)	Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector, Notified by H.M. Inspector, as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but, Reports (of action taken) not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5) H.M. Inspector	:			•	
	133) (inc stic Wo	d by H.s. (of M. Ins	:		0	*	
	et (S. Dome	Notifie Report	•		•	0	
	hop Ac d, and	etor but: 1	•			•	
Class.	Works	. Inspe Acts.			•	•	
Factor	y and	H.M Health Ishop	0		•		
.S. O. S	Factor rere fo	ed by		1	year		
Specto	if the sons w	referre the Pu y and		(S. 101):—	g the	the year	
	ract o	nters nder t actory	٠		durin		
00	x Abst	m manda		kehous	anted	pua	
tuffed	to affi	takon emeda mder	•	ld Bal	tes gr	at the	
Matters notified to H.M.	ailure in w	etion as r not	Other	Underground Bakehouses	Certificates granted during the year	In use at the end of	
Matt	-	V	0	Unde	Ŭ	Ir	

# PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED UNDER THE SHOPS, &e.. ACTS.

Offen <b>c</b> e.	No of Cases.	Results.
Shops Act, 1912:— Failing to affix notice specifying weekly half- holiday.	7	6 convictions. Total fines £2.7s. 6d., including costs. I case withdrawn.
Failing to close shop on one half day per week; failing to close on the afternoon fixed for the weekly half-holiday.	14	13 convictions. Total Fines £14—17s. 6d., including costs.—1 case withdrawn.
Failing to affix notice re employment of young persons.	4	4 Convictions., Total fines, £2 10s., including costs.
Failing to affix notice as to assistant's weekly half-holiday.	3	3 Convictions. Total fines, £2 5s., including costs.
Butchers' Shops Closing Order:—		
Keeping shop open after closing hour.	2	2 convictions. Total fines, 1 £1 10s., including costs.
Failing to exhibit notice as required by (lause 3. (Mixed shop notice).	2	2 convictions. Total fines, 10s. 6d., including costs.
Failing to affix notice as required by Clause 5. (Closing hours).	;}	3 convictions. Total fines, £1-15s., including costs.
Trading elsewhere than in shop after closing hour.	. 1	1 conviction. Fined 15s., including costs.
Hairdressers' and Barbers' Closing Order:— Serving customers after closing hours.	1	1 conviction. Fined 10s., including costs.

## PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED UNDER THE SHOPS, &c., ACTS.—Continued.

Offence.	No. of	Results.
Employment of Children Act, 1993:— Contravention of Section 3 (1). Contravention of Bye- law 6 (1).		3 convictions. Total fines, £6, including costs. 2 convictions. Total fines, £5 10s., including costs.
Rag Flock Act:— Having in possession for purposes of sale, rag flock not conforming to L.G.B. Regulations.	2	2 convictions. Total fines, £5, including costs.
Public Health Acts Amendment, 1890;— Failing to comply with notice to provide sufficient and suitable sanitary ac- commodation.		2 convictions. Total fines, 18s. 6d., including costs.

#### WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Table shewing the trades, number of workshops and workplaces at present on the register, and number of each sex employed when first inspected.

TRADES.	Number of Workshops	Hands I	Imployed	TRADES.	Number of Work- shops,	Hamls I	Employed
Workshops		Males.	Females.			Males.	Females
Art N. edle Workers	6		21	Brought forward	986	2243	3171
Bag Repair rs	11	15	113	Rope Walks	5	19	_
Bakers	119	185	7.5	Saddlers	11	35	-
Basket Makers	14	31	33	Sailmakers	10	24	
Boat Builders	10	52	-	Shirt Makers	. 1		7
Boot Repairers	117	280	1	Slippermakers	3	12	3
Bottlersof Beer,&c.	11	36	_	Smiths	4.5	140	
Brush Makers	8	36	16	Stoneworks	$\Gamma_{r}$	51	_
Cabinet Makers	33	95	2	Tailors	233	442	454
Chair Makers	į	41	-	Tinsmiths		94	
Coach Builders †	3	22	_	Upholsterers	16	62	21
Confectioners	19	49	33	Venetian Blind			1
Coopers	28	149		Makers	·1	11	4
Cork Cutters	3	- 6	6	Watch and Clock			
Cycle Repairers	29	67	_	Makers		78	
Dresmakers	231	12	1611	Weighing Machine			1
Egg Sorters	10	13	37	Makers	(1	24	_
Firewood Cutters	6	10	5	Wheelwrights		41	_
Fish-Curers	56	476	633	Wireworkers	2	5	
Fish Kit Makers	1	3		Wood Carvers		9	100
Hosicry Knitters	4	~	13	Sundry Trades	99	289	105
Joiners	72	238	_	973	1510		1) 7.12
Lath Renders	1	5		Totals	1513	3559	3765
Laundries	10	10	23				
Leather Curriers	*)	10	2	WORKPLACES-			
Maltsters	2	3	1	Restaurant & Hotel			
Marble Masons	1	3	1	Kitchens	91	8.5	300
Mast & Block M'k'rs	66.,	.,)	330	Sundry Workplaces	11	43	8
Milliners	- 69 , 5	11	180	Cumary a organiaces	1 [	11)	
Painters	11	19	160	l'otals	108	128	308
	11	23		i (nais	1011	1 ~ ( '	00.
Picture Frame Makers Polishers	12	50		Grand Totals :—			
flumbers	57	236		Workshops	1513	3559	3765
lag Sorters	8	15	30	Workplaces	108	128	308
Carried forward	986	2243	3171		1621	3687	4073

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED FROM II.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

Nature of Complaint,	No. of No. of remplants complaints complaints complaints complaints received, received, being deatt with.	No. of No. of complaints complaints received.	No. of So. of out- remplants standing received, complains being complains dealt with, dealt with.	No. of out- standing complaints dealt with,	Remarks
Defective, unsuitable or foul sanitary conveniences	2	9		X	Fixe—complaints not upheld. One—matter already in hand.
Insufficient sanitary accommodation		<del>0.</del>	Ç1	?1	One—already in hand. Pour—complaints rot upheld.
Not proper separate sanitary accommodation for sexes	9	n-fu	ζł	31	One—complaint forwarded wire.
Workshop not kept in a cleanly condition or limewashing required	?]	18	ث.	7	TWO—allrady in hald.
Dilapidated premises			and		entalpine Persona, ya
Inadequate means of escape in case of fire	ಣ	~~~ <u> </u>	Ç1		Onc—complaint returned as irregular; less than forty
Overcrowding					(persons employed.
Drainage of floors (fish house)		-			

Nature of Complaint.	No. of complaints received.	No, of No, of omplaints received, remedied,	No. of No. of complaints standing complaints.complaints received, complaints received, complaints received, remedied, being dealt with,	No. of out- standing complaints dealt with.	Remarks.
Inadequate ventilation	10	10	1	1	Onc—not upheld.
:	c1 :	-	-	$\vdash$	
:	G1 :	Ç1	1	1	
Pools of water on ropewalk	:		1	-	
Animals so kept as to be a nuisance				-	
Half-yearly cleansing of bakehouse neglected	्रा 	<u>ට</u>			One—already in hand.
4)					
Effluvium nuisance in workshop	:				
Defective roof	က :	C1		1	
Totals	110	83	58	07:	

## MEDICAL INSPECTION

OF

SCHOOL CHILDREN.



## MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

REPORT OF

DR. JAMES W. FRASER, SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER.

Hull, May, 1914.

Dear Sir.

In presenting my Sixth Annual Report of the year's work in medical inspection and in the other medical duties performed by my colleagues and myself under the Education Committee, I have again to tender our thanks for all the help we have received in earrying out those duties.

I have also pleasure in stating that friction with the parents is practically absent. Only 72 parents made any objection to the inspection of their children, and on receiving fuller explanation 37 of them withdrew their objection and the children were examined. Also in the matter of obtaining treatment, when required, and in carrying out the regulations as to exclusion and readmission of sufferers from and contacts with infectious disease, very little difficulty has occurred.

As in my former reports, the arrangement of this one follows as closely as possible the lines laid down by the Chief Medical Officer to the Board of Education in circular 582, both in order of treatment and in division into paragraphs. In his report for 1912, the Chief Medical Officer for the first time gives directions as to the form of tabulation, which he desires to be followed. Tables L., IV. and V. are therefore modelled as closely as possible on these examples, but it is not possible this year to give all the details asked for; nor will it be so in the report for 1914, as considerable re-arrangements in

the methods of recording the conditions found on examination and of tabulating these records will be necessary.

Construction and Sanitary Arrangements. During the year 1913, Saner Street School has been opened. It is ventilated by casement windows, and windows with opening fanlights and hopper inlets, and is warmed by low pressure hot water, and has separate pedestal w.c.'s with separate closets.

Two additional classrooms have been built at Estcourt Street Infants' School, and Lambert Street School has been remodelled. Alterations have been made at the St. Mary's R.C. School, and alterations are in progress at the Drypool Church of England School.

The Boulevard Temporary School (St. Matthew's Parish Hall) has been closed.

The desks of 7 classes at the following schools which received the light from the back have been refixed so as to receive the light from the side:—

The natural ventilation of twenty-one departments at the following schools has been improved by the provision of opening easement windows and hopper ventilators:—

Central Secondary School.

Beverley Road Boys' and Girls' Schools. Buckingham Street Boys' and Girls' Schools.

Fountain Road Boys' and Girls' Schools.

West Dock Avenue Boys', Girls' and Infants' Schools. Chapman Street Boys', Girls' and Infants' Schools.

Thomas B. Holmes Infants' School, Westbourne Street Junior and Infants' Schools.

Lime Street Infants' School.

Lincoln Street Infants' School.

Thomas Stratten Boys', Girls' and Infants' Schools.

Low Pressure Hot Water Heating apparatus has been installed at the Park Road School in the place of ordinary fireplaces, and at St. Mary's R.C. School in the place of the High Pressure System.

The heating at the following schools has been improved:—

Low Pressure Steam :-

Estcourt Street Infants' School.

Daltry Street Boys' and Girls' Schools.

High Pressure Hot Water :=-

Beverley Road Girls' School, Blundell Street Boys' School.

Fountain Road Boys', Girls' and Infants' Schools.

Paisley Street Girls' School.

Scarborough Street Junior School.

Newland Avenue Girls' School.

Thomas B. Holmes Girls' School.

West Dock Avenue Girls' and Junior Schools.

The heating of Lambert Street School has been supplemented by Low Pressure Hot Water Apparatus.

Additional cloakroom accommodation has been provided at the West Dock Avenue Girls' School and Chapman Street Infants' School.

An emergency iron staircase with additional exit has been fixed at the Chapman Street Girls' School.

For the actual details of the above additions and changes I am indebted to Mr. T. Denton Brooks, the Surveyor to the Committee.

Metrods and State

The year 1913 has been characterised by many changes in both the staff of School Medical Officers and in the arrangements as to inspection.

A feeling had been for some time growing that the inspections at four periods during school life were more than were absolutely necessary, and when, in February, Dr. Holder, one of the School Medical Officers, resigned his position, advantage was taken of the opportunity to reduce the number of inspections to three. As Dr. Holder wished to be set at liberty at once, arrangements were made to dispense immediately with the inspection of boys at the 7-8 years' period, and this arrangement took effect on 28th February, 1913. The two part time Lady Medical Officers were each relieved of one half of their duties with a similar reduction in salary, but as by their agreements they were entitled to three months' notice of this change, it was not until 1st June, 1913, that the inspection of girls at the 7-8 year period ceased.

It had also been felt that the examination of children leaving school in their last year had many disadvantages, viz., that by one or two absences they evaded examination altogether as noted in my last year's report, and that further, if defects requiring treatment were found, the time for following up was very limited, therefore it was proposed and received the sanction of the Board of Education that commencing from 1st October, 1913, the inspection should be made (a) on admission. (b) at the 8-9 year period and (c) on attaining 12 years of age. issue by the Board of Education of the Circular 823 on 18th August, 1913, made it necessary to examine also all children who attained the age of 13 or 14 years, who had not been examined at the age of 12 years. brought the number of age periods at which examination had to be made back to four, and to meet this increase of work for the year from 1st October, 1913, to 30th September 1914, the former arrangements with the Lady Medical Officers were resumed, the Male Medical Officers kindly consenting to divide the extra work among them. that 12 months, 1st October, 1913 to 30th September, 1914, children who had been examined at the 7-8 year period in the previous year are not examined at the 8-9 year age period, and after 1st October, 1914, the periods for routine examination of children will be-on admission —at 8-9 years of age and at 12 years of age, thus fulfilling the requirements of the Board of Education as expressed in paragraphs 6 and 7 of Circular 823,

Intercommunication between the Medical Officer of Health and the School Medical Officers has been kept up as before and has been particularly free during the autumn of the past year, when, owing to the prevalence of Diphtheria, the Senior Medical Officer was in constant communication with the Medical Officer of Health, and owing to this cordial interaction, all cases were immediately known to both departments and the necessary exclusions and disinfections made, with the result that the spread of the disease was rapidly controlled.

The duty of advising the Juvenile Labour Sub-Committee of the Labour Exchange as to the unsuitability of certain children for certain employments laid upon School Medical Officers by Circular 813 of the Board of Education, was received with some opposition by certain Education Authorities as violating the private and confidential nature of the inspection and therefore likely to be resented by the parents of children, the nature of whose defects was made known to the Employment Committees. In Hull, owing to the method pursued, no violation of professional secrecy is made and no objection has been taken by parents. Instead of stating to the Employment Committee the nature of any defect found.

the School Medical Officer endorses on the record sheet at the last inspection before the child leaves school, a statement as to the employment for which the child is unsuitable. This endorsement is copied by the head teacher on the card LE 210 or 211 when he is filling it up for transmission to the Employment Committee. At a quarterly meeting of School Medical Officers, the following list of terms for such endorsements was agreed to and has since been in use: —

"Unsuitable for severe manual work."
"Unsuitable for sedentary occupation."

"Unsnitable for work exposed to bad weather."

"Unsuitable for occupations in a dusty atmosphere."

"Unsuitable for occupations involving prolonged standing."

"Unsnitable for occupations causing eye strain."

"Unsuitable for occupations requiring acute distant vision."

" Unsuitable for occupations requiring acute hearing."

Number 4 Visits

The School Medical Officers made 3,116 visits to the various Schools departments for routine medical inspection and inspected 18,205 children. They also at these visits made 4.952 non-routine examinations, these including 1.766 re-examinations. The distribution of these as to sex and age are shown in Table 1. There were also 9 children (4 boys and 5 girls) examined at the Osborne Street Centre for Deaf Children. The School Medical Officers also made 99 special visits to examine eases of suspected infectious disease and examined 688 children and I teacher. This very large increase in the number of special visits (which is nearly three times as great as in any former year) is accounted for by the prevalence of Diphtheria in the West district of the city in the autumn and will be further referred to when considering the methods of dealing with infectious diseases (see p. 27). The Senior Medical Officer made 59 visits to the various schools and departments and examined 1.182 children whose sight or hearing was found to be defective.

Carlien Examine Owing to these various changes made in the arrangements as to medical inspection, the grouping of the children examined during the year 1913 is unusually complicated. The groups comprise:

1. Children examined between 1st January, 1913, and 36th September, 1913, being those of the following

classes who were not examined between 1st Oetober, 1912, and 31st December, 1912:—

- (a) Children eommeneing school life between 1st Oetober, 1912, and 30th September, 1913.
- (b) Children who were between the ages of 7 and 8 years on 30th September, 1912.

(As already stated, the examination of this group ceased in the case of the boys on 28th February, and in the case of the girls on 1st June.)

- (c) Children who were between the ages of 10 and 11 years on 30th September, 1912.
- (d) Children who were leaving school entirely before 30th September, 1913.
- H. Children examined between 1st October, 1913. and 31st December. 1913, being a part of the following elasses:—
  - (a) Children eommeneing school life in the period between 1st October, 1913, and 1st December, 1913.
  - (b) Children who were between the ages of 8 and 9 years on 30th September, 1913.

(Children who had been examined at the 7-8 year period during the year ending 30th September, 1913, are not examined at the 8-9 year period in the year ending 30th September, 1914.)

- (c) Children who attain the age of 12 years between 1st October, 1913, and 31st December, 1913, the examination being made, if possible, in the month in which the birthday occurs.
- (d) Children attaining the age of 13 years or over between 1st October, 1913, and 31st December, 1913, who have not already been examined on reaching the age of 12 years.

Any children coming under the various heads of Class II.. who were not examined before 31st December, 1913, will be examined in 1914, and the results of this examination will be tabulated in the report for that year.

Re-examination.

The re-examination registers described in the report for 1911 continue to be used, and 1,766 names are entered in these registers for re-examination. This includes a number of cases brought forward from the later months of last year and a number entered in the similar months of 1913, who will not be re-examined until next year.

316 of the cases were entered on account of ringworm and 21 on account of granular ophthalmia and these will again be referred to under infectious and contagious diseases on page 29. There were also 150 cases entered for re-examination on account of a mild form of coninnctivitis which prevailed in two or three schools to which reference will be made in the same place. These three diseases were therefore responsible for nearly onethird of the names entered and for nearly two-thirds of the re-inspections made. 753 of the children entered for re-examination were found to have improved after one or more inspections. In many cases these names were entered to enable the School Medical Officers to decide by a second examination whether signs of disease found at a first examination were lasting or transitory. If the former, the parents were notified of the condition found, and if treatment was necessary the notice was served by a School Nurse.

Natices to Parents.

Two thousand nine hundred and forty-one notices were issued to parents respecting diseases or defects found to be present in the children examined, giving a percentage of 16·1 if each child received one notice. 799 of these were issued respecting boys, 8.800, and 2.142 respecting girls,  $23 \cdot 3^{\circ}$ . These numbers again show a very considerable actual and percentage decrease on last year's figures; indeed the notices issued respecting the boys are little more than half in number and twothirds in percentage than last year. In cases where treatment was necessary the notices were served by the School Nurses according to the plan described in the report for 1911, and the success of this method has again Leen remarkable. 1,337 notices were so served, the remaining 1.604 being given to the parents if present at the inspection or sent to them by the child; these being where general management or watchfulness rather than medical treatment were required, and advice was given as to what should be done. In only 18 cases  $(1.3^{\circ}_{\circ})$  of the 1.337 notices served by the Nurses did the parents refuse to obtain the necessary treatment.

Table II. shows the numbers of notices and the conditions in respect of which they were issued.

height and the average heights and weights of the children examined are shown in Table 111. The changes in age periods for examination during the year have caused considerable changes in the age groups in this table of

which the entrants at 5 and 6 years, those examined at the age of 10, and the leavers, examined at 13 and 14 years, are the only groups which appear in number approaching those in which they appeared in former reports. As regards the entrants there is little difference in height from last year, but both boys and girls are rather lighter. On the other hand, at the 10 years period both boys and girls average exactly the same height as last year, but are both slightly heavier. At the leaving periods, 13 and 14 years, the children are slightly taller than last year, except the girls at 13 years, while the children at 13 years of age are rather lighter, and those at 14 years of age rather heavier than those of last year. The 8 years group was not represented last year, and the 12 years group, the numbers of which are uniformly lighter and shorter than last year, owe this diminution to the fact that the weighing and measuring is now done as near as possible to the twelfth birthday instead of any time between the twelfth and thirteenth, as formerly.

The heights and weights at almost all ages are slightly below those found by Drs. Tuxford and Glegg from the examination of the figures relating to 587,636 English school children, to which reference has been made in former reports. All the children at the 7 years period and the girls at that of 8 years are however both taller and heavier than the average given by them. The numbers examined at the following periods, 6 years, 7 years, 8 years and 12 years are, however, so much smaller than those at the other periods that averages deduced from them must be regarded with some suspicion. How easily an average taken from a small number may be widely wrong is shown by the two children examined at 15 years of age of whom the boy was lighter and smaller than the average boy of 13 while the girl was 5 inches taller and 1 stone 103 lbs. heavier. Compared with the averages of 55,591 Hull children given in the report for 1911, the averages of the present group are greater both for height and weight at 5, 7 and 14 years of age, but less at 6 and 12 years.

Nutition.

The estimation of the nutrition of the children has still to be made by a personal estimate of the various factors, of which the height and weight are the only definite quantities, and the others, such as colour of the skin, firmness of texture, attitude and general bearing, give great opportunities for difference in estimation of their value. Under these circumstances the variations

to be found under this head in Table IV, are not greater than might be expected. To some extent the standard used by the School Medical Officers must be rising, for while in 1911 they only returned the nutrition as "bad" in 14 cases, and in 1912 in 34 cases, this year they record under this head 50 cases, 27% (8 boys 98%, and 42 girls -(6%)). The nutrition is returned as "below normal" in 2,570 cases, 1442% (815 boys 9.02%, and 1.755 girls 1941%), the boys being about the same as last year, but the percentage of girls being considerably larger. Those estimated as "good" amount to 2,273, 12.59% (1,762 boys 19.49%) and 511 girls 5.44%), being substantially the same percentage as last year.

iers cu Hist rv.

No table of the facts recorded as to personal history is printed this year, though the details were tabulated on the same lines as formerly. The figures as to Measles show that over 5900 of the children (5100 boys and 5500 girls) had suffered from the disease before they were admitted to school at all, and that a further 20% of the boys and 17% of the girls suffered from it before attaining the age of 7-8 years, leaving something under 300 susceptible to the disease by the time they had passed into the Innior Schools. Of these it only appears that about 100, of the boys and 130, of the girls contract the disease before the end of their school life, and there is no reason to suppose that all these contract it at school. In the cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria the percentages of children who have suffered from these diseases before admission are much smaller, being roughly about 200 for Scarlet Fever and 100 for Diphtheria. There is little sign that the schools seriously spread either of the diseases, for between any two inspections under  $1^{\circ}_{0}$  of the boys and about  $1^{\circ}_{0}$  of the girls suffer from Diphtheria and about 10 of the boys and rather over 100 of the girls from Searlet Fever, a proportion which would surely be largely exceeded if the Schools were the chief means of carrying infection. Whooping Cough also, like Measles, if its infection is acquired at all in the School, is acquired only in the Infant departments. 300 of the children had suffered from the disease before admission and about 7:5% before attaining the age of 7 years, between that age and 10 years about 3.50 and between 10 years and leaving about  $2^{\circ}_{\circ}$  contracted the disease.

The diseases and defects found, with certain other information, are recorded in Table IV. This has been

of the report of the Chief Medical Officer to the Board of Education for 1912, but, as already stated, that report was received only after most of the inspections for the year 1913 had been made and recorded, and therefore under various heads it will be found that Table IV, differs from the specimen table. Every effort will be made to give as much more of the required information as possible in the annual report for 1914, but it will not be until 1915 that the model can be entirely followed. The headings in the body of the report will follow in the same order as in former reports, viz., that suggested in the Schedule to Circular 582 of the Board of Education. This differs from the order in the Table.

Γeeth.

Teeth are again this year recorded as "3–5 decayed" and "6 or more decayed," and thus it is not possible to state the number who have all the teeth sound. The former class—3–5 decayed—numbered 3,235 (17.77%) and the latter 869 (4.77%). There were also 59 cases (32%) in which oral sepsis is noted, but this is certainly an under-estimate.

Nose and Throat,

Only 63·1% of the children inspected were found to be free from any defect in these regions. The record sheets this year did not show in the case of Enlarged Tonsils whether the conditions were slight or severe. and it is therefore only by examining the numbers of cases in which notices were sent to the parents, and which were therefore presumably worse than those in which no notice was sent, that it is possible to arrive at the severity of the condition. 3,820 children (20.98%) were returned as having the tonsils enlarged, but only 506 notices (2.78%) were sent to the parents. 1,470 children (8.0700) were stated to have adenoids in the throat, and 492 notices (2.70%) were sent to the parents. The 679 children (3.730) returned as mouth breathers would be included in one or the other of these two categories. In 622 cases  $(3.4^{\circ})$  the operation for the removal of tonsils and adenoids had been performed on the children, and 143 of these children were admission cases on whom the operation had been performed before they ever were examined by the School Medical Officer. Comparing these figures with those found in the first complete year of medical inspection, viz., 1909, it was found that among the 19,918 children inspected that year 290 (1.4%) had the operation performed. This

large increase in the number of eases treated, and also the number who were treated before admission, shows that parents are beginning to appreciate the benefit of the operation and are more willing to have it performed. The immediate improvement it produces in a child's mental and bodily condition is often extremely striking, a stupid child becoming sharp, an ailing child healthy, but the more remote benefit of the prevention of deafness is the chief reason for urging its performance, and the increased frequency with which it is performed should, in future years, very considerably reduce the number of those incapacitated by the loss of the sense of hearing.

Entirged Lymphatic Glands.

2.658 children (14·6°<sub>0</sub>) were returned as having the lymphatic glands of the neck enlarged (1,793 boys 19·8°<sub>0</sub>, and 865 girls 9·4°<sub>0</sub>), all these figures substantially agreeing with those found last year, and showing that the definition of "enlargement" agreed to by the School Medical Officers in September, 1911, had succeeded in eliminating the personal equation from the estimation of the frequency of this condition. Some possibly of these glands were tubercular, though, as shown in Table IV, only 47 cases were specifically recorded, but the Medical Officers did not consider the conditions serious, for only 119 notices were issued to parents respecting Enlarged Glands. In 43 cases the glands had been removed before the children were inspected.

Sidt.

The methods of testing the sight and hearing remain the same as those described in last year's report. first examination on these two particulars takes place not on admission but on attaining the age of 6 years. Hence the figures in the column of entrants in Table IV. under this head, refer to quite a different set of children to those under the other heads, viz., to the children who were entrants last year, and therefore these figures are net added to those in the other columns, but the totals and percentages in the last column are obtained by adding together the number of leavers and of children examined at 7, 8 and 10 years of age respectively, viz., 11,998 children (5,881 boys and 6,027 girls.) The vision is tabulated as 6-6, 6/9, and less than 6/9 meaning for 6 6 that type, which ought, by a normal eye, to be read at 6 metres (20 ft.), was read at that distance by the number of children in question; for 6/9 that type, which ought to be read by a normal eye at 9 metres (30 ft.), was only read at 6 metres (20 ft.), and for "less than 6/9," that it could not be read at that distance.

Among 11,908 children above 7 years of age, the vision was 6 6 in the right eye in 7,243 cases, 60.82%, and in the left eye in 7.101 cases, 59.63%. The percentages among the sexes were: boys, right eye 65·72%, left 63·59%, : girls, right eye  $56.03^{\circ}_{0}$ , left  $55.76^{\circ}_{0}$ . Thus, as is usual. the left eye in both sexes has lower visual power than the right. Vision was equal to 6/9 among the boys in the right eye in 26.34%, and in the left in 27.84%, and among the girls in the right eye in 34.6600 and in the left in 34.00%, leaving among the boys 7.94%, whose right eye, and 8:57% whose left, and among the girls, 9.31% whose right eye, and 10.24% whose left eye had less than 6 9 of visual power. This year the Hull figures agree more closely than usual with those of the country generally in the larger proportion of girls with defect of vision as compared with the boys.

Owing to the changes of age periods for examination made during the year, it is not possible to trace with any accuracy the amounts of changes in vision at those age periods, but, between the "49-41" age period and the "leavers" period, which were not affected by these changes, the difference in visual power was very trifling.

The refractive defects found on examination of the children whose vision was less than 6/9, were as follows:—Myopia among the boys in the right eye 43,  $\cdot 73^{\circ}_{0}$ , in the left 38,  $\cdot 64^{\circ}_{0}$ ; among the girls, in the right 58,  $\cdot 96^{\circ}_{0}$ , the left 46,  $\cdot 76^{\circ}_{0}$ . Myopic Astigmatism among the boys in the right eye 54,  $\cdot 92^{\circ}_{0}$ , in the left 40,  $\cdot 68^{\circ}_{0}$ ; among the girls, in the right eye 95,  $1.57^{\circ}_{0}$ , in the left 80,  $1.32^{\circ}_{0}$ . Hypermetropia among the boys in the right eye 31,  $52^{\circ}_{0}$ , in the left 33,  $\cdot 56^{\circ}_{0}$ ; among the girls, in the right eye 40,  $\cdot 66^{\circ}_{0}$ , in the left 41,  $\cdot 68^{\circ}_{0}$ ; and Hypermetropia Astigmatism among the boys in the right eye 61,  $1.03^{\circ}_{0}$ , in the left 78,  $1.32^{\circ}_{0}$ , and among the girls in the right eye 115,  $1.91^{\circ}_{0}$ , and in the left 101,  $1.67^{\circ}_{0}$ .

102 children.  $86^{\circ}_{0}$  were recorded as squinting, the division among the sexes being nearly equal, 48 boys,  $82^{\circ}_{0}$ , and 54 girls,  $90^{\circ}_{0}$ . As in former years the percentage drops at the leaving period, being then only  $660^{\circ}_{0}$  for the boys and  $510^{\circ}_{0}$  for the girls, showing that treatment had been obtained in a considerable proportion of the cases.

The research commenced last year to ascertain how much deterioration of eyesight resulted from eye strain, and whether any particular schools appeared to have

more cases of such deterioration than others, was continued this year in the same manner as last, by examining all the record sheets in which Myopia, Myopic Astigmatism or Squint was recorded either in 1913 or at a previous examination and tabulating as "better." "unchanged" or "worse," according to the condition found at the two examinations. The figures as tabulated relate to the number of eyes examined, not to the number of children. They are as follows:—in the case of Myopia in 73 eyes (45 among boys and 28 among girls), the defect had increased and in 117 eyes (44 among boys and 73 among girls) it had remained stationary; for Myopic Astigmatism in 112 eyes (45 among boys and 57 among girls) the defect had increased, and in 142 (55 among boys and 87 among girls) it had remained stationary. As to squint, 14 (7 in either sex) had been acquired since the last examination, and 35 (14 among boys and 21 among girls) were unchanged. Thus 199 eyes showed signs of having suffered from strain since the last examination, which cannot be called a large mumber, occurring as it does among 11,908 children. In 141 of these cases, the children had attended the same school all their school life; this is a very similar proportion to that recorded last year, when, with 217 eyes in which the defect had increased, 156 belonged to children who had attended the same school. When in another year's time approximately, a second complete round of inspections of the schools will have been made and all the children attending have been examined, it will be possible to ascertain with some degree of accuracy which, if any, particular schools are causing more defect than others. For this purpose the tabulations have been made for individual schools and the results will, if possible, appear in the next year's report.

Diseases of the eyes (other than Squint or refractive defects) and of the eyelids were found in 200 cases, 1·09° o (86 among the boys, ·95° o and 114 among the girls, 1·24° o). Conjunctivitis and Blepharitis between which, in tabulating the record sheets this year, no distinction had been made, accounted for 111 of these (40 boys and 71 girls), and corneal opacities for 18. Notices to parents in respect of eye diseases or refractive defects were issued in 237 cases.

It is to be regretted that children who have been properly examined for spectacles and have obtained them are so frequently found not to wear them regularly. It

would be well if an instruction could be given to the teachers that, when a child, who they know has had spectacles provided for it, appears at school without them, the child should be sent home to fetch them. of course two common excuses for not wearing spectacles, first that the child can see better without them and second that they are broken. The first excuse is not to be regarded if the child has been properly measured and Perfectly correct spectacles, when first worn, may cause indistinctness of vision, but this will pass off if they are regularly used, but will not do so if they are worn only irregularly and by fits and starts. In respect of the second excuse it might be possible to make a small fund to pay for repairs or to arrange to have the repairs done at prices commensurate with the original cost of the spectacles.

Hearing.

Eighteen children, 5 boys and 13 girls, are noted as "very deaf," and 84 (24 boys and 60 girls (as "deaf." The former class shows an increase on last year's figures. but the latter a considerable decrease, agreeing in this with the findings of each successive year since medical inspection was started. Of ear diseases, not necessarily causing deafness, Otorrhea was the most common and also the most serious, causing as it often does deafness and also carrying with it the risk of danger to life from blood poisoning or from abscess in the brain. 122 eases were found,  $.67^{\circ}_{.0}$  (56 boys,  $.61^{\circ}_{.0}$ , and 66 girls,  $.72^{\circ}_{.0}$ ). Deafness depending on Eustachian obstruction was found in 19 eases,  $\cdot 1^{\circ}$  (10 boys and 9 girls). Both these forms of ear disease depend most frequently on the presence of "adenoids" in the throat, and a child who suffers from these growths in a degree of any severity, is always in danger of one or other of them, as well as suffering from various disabilities as compared with a child with a healthy throat. Therefore, the occurrence of the slightest deafness or pain in the ear in a child should instantly lead to an examination of the throat and the removal of adenoids if present. Adenoids almost invariably disappear when adult life is reached, but they may, before disappearing, have ruined the hearing and jeopardised the life of the child. That this was not understood 30 years ago is the cause of many cases of deafness in middle-aged people to-day, but now that the knowledge of the disease and its effects is so widespread very few cases should be left untreated to drift into the ranks of the deaf of the next 20 years.

One hundred and ten notices were issued to parents in respect to ear diseases, and all those relating to Otorrhæa were served by the nurses and followed up. Also the names of all children suffering from Otorrhæa were entered in the re-examination registers for regular inspection.

Ment d Condition.

Seventy-eight children, 43% (38 boys, 42% and 40 girls, 43%), were returned as mentally defective, but as 46 of these (22 boys and 24 girls) were admission cases, examined at the age of 5 years, it is much too early to decide definitely that actual defect exists, and probably they will improve before another examination. 497 children were recorded under this head as "dull," "backward" or as "nervous," "excitable." It is the inclusion of the latter class which causes the great preponderance in numbers of the girls.

The figures are taken from the record sheets and include only cases examined in the routine during the year. The figures in Table V. were obtained by examination of the registers and therefore apply to all the children in attendance whether at an age period for examination or not.

Speech.

Ninety-three children, 51% (52 boys, 58%, and 41 girls, 44%), were reported to stammer, and 271, 1.48% (89 boys, 97%), and 182 girls, 1.99%), to have other slighter defects of speech.

Diseases of the Circulatory System.

Two hundred and fifty-five children, 1.4% (82 boys, .91%, and 173 girls, 1.89%), were reported to show signs of organic disease of the heart, and 277, 1.5% (60 boys, .07%, and 217 girls, 2.37%), to show signs of disorder which was considered to be functional; the great preponderance in numbers of the girls under this latter head is only what is to be expected, as they are much more liable to functional heart affections than are the boys. 658 children. 3.6%, were returned as anaemic (144 boys. 1.59%), and 514 girls, 5.61%). In former reports attention has been called to the fact that the more open air life led by the boys is one cause at any rate of better condition of their blood.

As to the valvular disease of the heart, the record sheets of all children in whom this defect had been found, either at this or at previous inspections were examined to find in how many cases the signs of the disease disappeared, and in how many it had been acquired since the last

inspection. Of the former class there were 35, viz., eases in which murmurs or other signs of organic disease. present at the former inspection, had disappeared at the present time. In some of these cases no doubt actual disease was present, but improved compensation concealed its effects at this year's inspection, but a good many of them were probably eases of functional murmurs and therefore were really evanescent in nature. In 66 cases the disease appeared to have been acquired since the last inspection, and unfortunately in 43 of these there was no information on the record sheets as to causation, but in 12 of the remainder the damage was attributed to rheumatic fever, in 7 to chorea, and in 4 to other diseases. A similar search through the record sheets showing anaemia gave the result that 63 cases (31 boys and 32 girls) had improved in this particular since the last inspection and that 166 (27 boys and 139 girls) who were found to be anaemic then, continued to be so this year, while in 295 cases (59 boys and 236 girls) there were no signs of anaemia at the last inspection, but they had appeared since. In one half of the cases among the girls the disease had come on between the 10-11 age period and the leaving period, being without doubt connected with the changes caused by the approach of puberty.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.

The most numerous group of these diseases is, as always, that of Bronchitis, which is recorded as being present in 936 cases (514%), but as has been noted in every annual report, this is essentially a disease of the earlier years, for while 9.4% of the entrants were recorded to be suffering from it only 2.42% of the leavers were so recorded, the percentages being substantially the same as last year. Other non-tubercular lung diseases were only present in 24 cases. 242 notices were issued to parents respecting these diseases.

Tubercle.

The number of actual and suspected cases of Tubercle recorded during the year is 232,  $1.26^{\circ}_{-0}$  (53 boys  $\cdot 61^{\circ}_{-0}$ , and 179 girls  $1.96^{\circ}_{-0}$ ). The distribution as to the organs affected is shown in Table IV. The total is much the smallest recorded in any report of an entire year of medical inspection, and if the suspected cases of Tubercle (129 cases—33 boys and 96 girls) be deducted there remain only 103 cases ( $\cdot 59^{\circ}_{-0}$ ) of actual tubercle of any organ (30 boys  $\cdot 33^{\circ}_{-0}$ , and 83 girls  $\cdot 90^{\circ}_{-0}$ ). This reduction in number is not a merely local occurrence, for the Chief Medical Officer to the Board of Education in his report

for 1912 shows that there has been a progressive diminution in the number of cases reported each year since medical inspection was instituted, viz.:—1908, 1.02%; 1909, 0.75%; 1910, 0.67%; 1911, 0.59%; 1912, 0.56%. That this diminution is an actual fact and not a mere matter of opinion is shown by the figures quoted in the same report from the Registrar General's Office as to the death-rate per thousand living of children of school age (5–15 years) from Tubercle of all forms, the figures being :—1908, 0.124; 1909, 0.123; and 1910, 0.117; with a slight rise in 1911 (the last year for which figures are at present available) to 0.122.

Of definite Tubercular Disease of the Lungs only 14 cases ( $\cdot 08^{\circ}_{0}$ ) were recorded in Hull (5 boys  $\cdot 06^{\circ}_{0}$ , and 9 girls  $\cdot 08^{\circ}_{0}$ ), the figures being the lowest for any year except 1911, when the numbers were the same, but the percentage was  $\cdot 07^{\circ}_{0}$ . Eleven towns record a smaller percentage than the above, two of them, viz., Sheffield and Hornsey, having no cases actually attending school. Dr. Ralph Williams, Chief School Medical Officer of Sheffield, attributes the above result to the fact that Pulmonary Tuberculosis has been a notitiable disease in Sheffield for eight years, and that all children notified to be suffering from the disease are excluded from the Schools.

The number of cases of Tubercle other than Pulmonary shows a reduction under every head, except those for the girls under the heads of Tubercle of Bone and Joint and of unclassified organs.

An examination of the record sheets of children other than admissions in whom Pulmonary Tubercle was diagnosed showed that out of the 14 cases in only 3 had Tubercle been suspected at the last routine examination, and that in only I had other forms of Tubercle been found, and out of the 129 cases in which the disease was suspected at this year's inspection in only 3 had other forms of Tubercle been found at the last routine inspection, in 7 had anamia been found, in 6 Bronchitis, and in 4 it was noted that the chest was badly formed; thus in only 20 of the cases was there anything at the former examination to make it probable that the child would develop Consumption, this confirming the remark made in last year's report that the pretubercular state cannot be at all frequently recognised three years in advance of the development of the disease. It was found that since the last routine examination. 4 cases diagnosed as actual tubercle had improved or

become arrested and 9 had become worse; 61 cases, diagnosed as suspected tubercle, had improved; 17 had become arrested and 46 were worse. Of cases of Glands considered to be tubercular, 32 had improved and only 9 become worse, and of Bone and Joint Disease 18 cases had improved and only 5 become worse.

The re-examination registers show that during the year of 10 cases of actual Tubercle, in 3 the disease progressed and in only 1 was there any improvement. 95 cases of suspected tubercle were entered for re-examination, but 52 of these, after a single examination, were returned as healthy; 21 were found to be improved after one or more examinations and only one deteriorated.

18 cases of Pulmonary Tubercle were excluded from school on certificate from the School Medical Officer during the year, and 15 were removed from the registers as unlikely to resume attendance at School.

Up to February 1st, 1913, all eases of actual Tubercle of the Lungs, and after that date all cases of actual Tubercle of any organ, were notified to the Medical Officer of Health on the prescribed forms. ('onsiderable use was made of the Tuberele Dispensaries during the year. In relation to these it is desirable that the School Medical Officer should receive information as to eases of Tubercle in houses in which children live who are attending school. If this information was available a Tubercle register could be drawn up and the School Medical Officer could see at a glance whether there were children in any school which he was visiting who had thus been in contact with the disease and could keep them under periodical supervision. As, however, this is done as much as possible by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer it is desirable that some arrangement should be made whereby overlapping of the two authorities may be avoided, so as to prevent unnecessary visiting of the house by both School Nurses and Health Visitors. The register also would have to be " private and confidential " and for the sole use of the School Medical Officer.

Diseases of the Nervous System. Only 114 ( $\cdot$ 67%) cases of these diseases were recorded, 36 of them ( $\cdot$ 2%) being cases of Epilepsy. Chorea was found in 29 cases ( $\cdot$ 16%), the cases among the girls being twice as numerous as among the boys. As already noted, this disease appeared to have been the cause of Organic Heart Disease in 7 of the cases in which the heart having been found to be sound at the last was defective at the present examination.

Rickets.

903 children (4.96%) were found to show traces of Rickets—a slightly smaller number than last year—and the number of notices issued to parents in respect of this condition was only 6.

Detorni-

Deformities of every grade of importance from the most trivial upwards were recorded in 1.959 cases,  $10.76^{\circ}$ 0, the numbers being fairly equally divided between boys and girls. 1.046 of the former,  $11.57^{\circ}$ 0 and 913 of the latter,  $9.96^{\circ}$ 0. The most numerous deformities were Spinal curvatures of greater or lesser severity, these accounting for 475 cases,  $2.61^{\circ}$ 0 (304 among the boys,  $3.36^{\circ}$ 0, and 171 among the girls,  $1.86^{\circ}$ 0). Among the record sheets of children who had been examined twice were found 90 cases (55 boys and 35 girls) in which some degree of spinal curvature having been recorded at the former examination, it was found to have disappeared at the present.

The remaining 571 cases of deformity included many of such absolutely trivial matters as "bifid uvula," &c., the smallest noticeable deviation from the normal being entered under this head.

Other Diseases.

Diseases and defects not included under the heads above specified were found in 966 cases, 5.30% (368 boys, 4.07%), and 598 girls, 6.52%). Among the most important of these were the cases of Hernia, 133 in number, .73% (104 among the boys, 1.15%), and 29 among the girls, .31%). Notices were issued to parents in 61 of these cases, showing that rather more than half had obtained treatment before inspection. In addition to these, 9 boys had undergone the radical operation before they were inspected.

Non-infectious skin diseases, Eczema, &c., were responsible for 365 cases or 2%, and 187 children, 1.02%, were reported as "Delicate," "Puny," or by some similar term.

The names of 27 children were removed from the school registers on certificate from the School Medical Officer that they were unlikely ever to be fit to attend school again. These included the 15 cases of tubercle noted above and 3 cases of heart disease, the remaining 9 being single cases of various diseases.

l sception l Children. Table V. shows the number of exceptional children known to exist in the city classified in the manner directed in Appendix J. of the report of the Chief Medical Officer

of the Board of Education. It is to be remembered that the figures in that Table refer to all the children of school age suffering from the various defects mentioned, who are known to exist in the area of the Education Authority: the figures so far given in the report have referred to the number of children who came under routine examination or were specially selected for examination during the year.

Some further comments must be made on the table to prevent misapprehension. There are no children attending the elementary schools who are too blind or too deaf to be able to profit by instruction in these schools.

Ninety-two mentally defective children (57 boys and 35 girls) are attending Malton Street Special School, and 5 children (3 boys and 2 girls) are at certified residential institutions outside the town. The number of the mentally defective children attending elementary schools does not include the 46 admission cases noted on page 17, about whom it is too early as yet to form an opinion, but does include 5 cases (4 boys and 1 girl), who, havnig attended the certified school for mentally defective children for some time were found to be capable of receiving instruction at and were therefore sent back to an ordinary school, and 2 (1 of either sex), in whom deafness was the chief cause of defect, and who were therefore transferred to the Osborne Street School for the Deaf. The mentally defective children not at school include 14 (8 boys and 6 girls) who have not yet attained the age of 7 years. These, as they attain that age, and the 33 ehildren attending elementary schools, will be examined as to their suitability for admission to the certified school for mentally defective children in Malton Street as vacancies arise in that school. Among the Imbeciles and Idiots not at school, 2 boys and 2 girls are in the Workhouse and I girl is in a lunatic asylum, and among the Epileptics not attending school, I boy and 2 girls are in the Workhouse and I boy in a lunatic asylum.

The eases of Tubercle, other than pulmonary, attending school contained many eases of Tubercular glands and also of healed tubercular disease of the bones and joints. Of the 30 returned as not at school, 4 are shortly to be examined with a view to seeing if they are not now fit to resume attendance; and also of the 27 crippled children not at school, 15 are likely to resume attendance in a short period.

The 326 cases of cripples recorded as attending school give an unduly grave impression of the amount of disablement, for they include all cases in which the functions of the limbs are impaired, even if only slightly. Thus severe cases of Genn Valgnm (but not slight cases), cases of loss of the whole or part of a limb, or of loss of power in a limb consequent on accident are included. All the children with the exception of 7 are able to come to school on foot with or without crutches, the 7 being brought by their friends in some kind of wheel chair. In 17 cases the Committee provides special apparatus for these children, in 5 cases surgical boots of various sorts, and in the remainder special chairs or desks in the school.

Fourteen hundred and fifty-one children (713 boys and 738 girls) are recorded as backward to the amount of two years, that is as having only reached the standard attained by average children 2 years their juniors, and 430 children (188 boys and 242 girls) as similarly being backward to the amount of 3 years.

Social Conditions. In former reports the classification adopted in describing the condition of the clothing was "good," "fair" and books "bad," and the "fair" and the "bad" were classed together as "unsatisfactory." In the specimen table published in the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer, the classification is "satisfactory" and "unsatisfactory." Therefore, the "unsatisfactory" in this report includes the "fair" and the "bad" of former reports; the "satisfactory" the "good" only. As to clothing, this was found to be satisfactory in 15,162 cases. 83·28° (7,518 boys, 83·14° and 7.694 girls, 83·91° and unsatisfactory in 3,643 cases, 16·72% (1,521 boys, 16·86° and 1.522 girls, 16·99° and).

Rather fewer children, 15.043, 82.63% (7.444 boys, 82.35%, and 7.590 girls, 84.71%), had satisfactory boots, and 3.162, 17.37% (1.595 boys, 17.65%, and 1.567 girls, 15.29%) had unsatisfactory ones. Under this head are included 247 children, 1.35% (203 boys, 2.20%, 24 girls, .26%) who had no boots or shoes at all. In both sexes the defect increases towards the later age groups, thus among boy entrants there were only 10, while among the leavers there were 133 who had no boots or shoes. Under all the heads there is improvement (which is in many cases considerable) on the figures reported last year.

Cle nie

In former reports the headings under which this condition were classified were clean, dirty and pediculosis,

no distinction being made between the presence of actual pediculi and of "nits." As no distinction has been made in the record sheets between these two last conditions, the headings in this report will have to be the same as in former ones.

As to pediculosis of the head, the total amount among both sexes amounts to  $15\cdot13^{\circ}_{0}$ , increasing from  $10\cdot83^{\circ}_{0}$ at admission to  $20\cdot2\%$  at 7 years and  $20\cdot3\%$  at 10 years, but decreasing satisfactorily to 16.66% at the leaving period. For comparison with former reports, however, it is necessary to consider the figures for the two sexes separately, and it is extremely satisfactory to find that for the girls there is a substantial decrease in the percentage of pediculosis and a slight decrease among the boys. This is the more satisfactory because the increased work thrown on the nurses by "following up" cases requiring treatment prevents them from paying as much attention to verminous cases as heretofore, and last year this caused a very slight increase in the percentage of pediculosis in either sex. The figures for 1912 were among the boys 3.6% and among the girls 30.1%. In 1913 they are 2.7% for the boys and 27.3% for the girls, the latter being the lowest figure since medical inspection commenced, the former the lowest except in 1911, when it was 2%. It must, however, be confessed that at some ages the condition among the girls is very unsatisfactory. thus at the 10 years' period the percentage is 34.47%. this showing that the fight against this disgusting form of uncleanliness must still be strennously carried on.

The reports of the nurses also show very gratifying results; thus, this year, they only had under observation 495 cases, as against 830 in 1912; 1,111 in 1911 and 1,838 in 1910, and only 19 cases were so bad as to require exclusion. The time required to entirely free the hair from parasites is, however, rather longer this year than in 1911, 10.24 weeks, as against 8.17, though rather shorter than in 1912, viz., 11:38 weeks. This results as above stated from the calls on the nurses' time made by "following up" cases, which reduces the time available for combating verminous conditions. also extremely satisfactory to note that only one child was reported twice in the year to be verminous. This would appear to show that at last the struggle against dirt is having some effect in the homes of the children, for it is most often in the home that a case once cleansed becomes reinfected. In 1910 there were 91 children

who were re-infected during the year and 5 who were re-infected twice, and in 1911 there were 30 who were re-infected and I was re-infected three times. Of family cases also there are only 10, and in no case more than two children in one family: last year there were 26 such cases, and 1 in which 3 children in one family were effected.

Pediculosis of the body is always a much less serious matter than that of the head, and this year the sexes combined only show a percentage of  $\cdot 16$  under this head. The boys showing  $\cdot 13^{\circ}_{\circ}$  and the girls  $\cdot 19^{\circ}_{\circ}$ , practically the same as last year.

Ordinary dirtyness of the body is recorded in 13.9% of the eases examined of the combined sexes and does not appear to be greatly affected by school attendance, as it fluctuates at the various age periods, being 12.97% on admission. 15.9% at 7 years, 10% at 8 years, 12.6% at 10 years and 15.6% at leaving. The number of eases in the hands of the nurses for this condition was 377, as against 463 last year, and here family eases are more numerous than in pediculosis of the head, there being 16 cases of 2 children, 3 of 3 children and 2 of 4 children in one family being affected.

In 16 cases the parents having failed to cleanse the children, the nurse, acting under the authority of the School Medical Officer, took the child to the baths provided by the Sanitary Authority and there had it properly cleansed. In 1912 there were 55 such cases.

The nurses paid 21,832 visits to the homes of the children and 1,782 to the schools, and at the latter they examined 31,433 children chiefly with respect to verminous conditions. The figures for last year were 19,662 visits to the homes and 1,567 to the schools, with 38,343 examinations at those visits. It is thus seen. that to attain the satisfactory results as to pediculosis noted above, it has been necessary to pay nearly 200 more visits to the schools, though nearly 7,000 fewer examinations were made at these visits. The "following up" visits to the homes are more numerous by more than 2,090. These enormous figures show how necessary it is that the continuous observation should be kept up both as to verminous conditions and as to "following up" cases requiring treatment and how welcome would be the addition to the staff of another nurse for these purposes.

Thirty-five summonses were issued nuder the Children Act, 1908. Section 12. against 29 parents for neglecting to cleanse their children who had become verminous or for allowing them to relapse after they had been cleansed. Convictions followed under all these summonses and fines varying from 2s. 6d. to 16s. were inflicted.

Provision of Meals.

No alteration has been made during the year in the method of administering the Provision of Meals Act, 1906. The number of complaints made as to the quality or quantity of the food is much smaller than last year, as is also the case with reports of unsatisfactory heating or cleaning of the centres. Practically no cases of ill-behaviour on the part of the children are noted. On some of the occasions when there have been complaints of insufficient provision of food, it might be stated as an excuse by the caterors that the number of children coming to the centres varies greatly from day to day and without any warning. Thus, at one centre, on one day 80 children were fed, and on the next 149 appeared requiring meals, a difference of 35% on either side of the mean number. In other cases the variation was not so great, but such numbers as 77 one day. 124 the next (a variation of 25%from the mean number), of 35 one day and 57 the next (a similar percentage variation) are not infrequent. it were possible, by giving out the tickets early in the morning, to ascertain how many there would be to be fed that day and inform the caterers of the number, this difficulty would be removed.

In 10 cases the School Medical Officers recommended special diets for the children, and arrangements were made at the Canteen Centres that the diet ordered should be supplied.

Treatment The methods adopted in following up cases in which "Pollowing treatment is required and in seeing that treatment is obtained, are the same as were described in the report for 1911, and the remarkable success which was attained in that year and in 1912 was even exceeded in 1913, when in 98.7% of the cases treatment was obtained. The treatment in 914 cases was obtained at the Intimury, Dispensary or Children's Hospital, and in 198 cases from private practitioners. 12 cases underwent the operation for the radical cure of Hernia and 123 for the removal of Tousils, Adenoids or both, while in 28 cases other operative treatment was obtained. Out of 275 cases in which spectacles were considered to be necessary there

were only 13 in which further examination showed that they were not, and of the remaining 262, 238 have obtained them and 24 are in course of freatment. children obtained their spectacles under the contribution card scheme of the Committee. The eases of 183 children are still in hand, but 170 of these are undergoing treatment. Of 135 cases similarly uncompleted at the end of 1912, 127 have received treatment during 1913. These excellent results are chiefly due to the untiring efforts of the Nurses in visiting and revisiting the homes of the children until treatment has been obtained and carried to a successful issue, and it is gratifying that their success in this branch of their duty is this year accompanied with an equal success in the struggle against dut and verminous conditions. In 139 cases a second notice had to be served on the parents, and in 5 of these a further special warning letter. In one case where treatment (in the form of provision of spectacles) was refused by the parents a prosecution under the Children Act. Section 12, was instituted, and the father was fined £1 11s., being the Court costs, or 24 days' imprisonment. Time was allowed in which to pay the fine, and the boy has now been supplied with spectacles by the parents.

Infectious and Contagious Diseases.

The year 1913 was marked by a very small amount of infections disease, the epidemic of Measles of the autumn of 1912 had spent itself, and for several weeks in the spring of 1913 there were no cases of that disease notified in connection with the schools.

No schools or departments were closed on account of infectious disease, but during the last three months of the year it became evident that there was a considerable prevalence of Diphtheria in the western districts of the city. The intercommunication between the Sanitary Department and the School Medical Officers therefore became particularly frequent during this period. Medical Officer of Health furnishes the Education Department with a list of houses in which the existence of notifiable infectious disease has been notified and of the schools attended by children inhabiting those houses, and also in the case of Diphtheria of the results of swabbings taken in the schools. By these means it was possible in the case of the prevalence of Diphtheria referred to above to ascertain that one particular School Newland Avenue was chiefly affected, and in it the Infants' and Junior Departments. Frequent special visits were paid to this school and in all suspicious cases

swabbings were taken, but as cases continued to occur it was decided, after consultation with the Medical Officer of Health, to take swabbings of the throats of all the children in the two departments named. Owing to the facilities afforded by a part time medical service with a considerable staff it was possible to do this without any interference with routine work. children were on the registers of the two departments, and 51 were found, on bacteriological examination in the Corporation laboratories, to give positive or doubtful results. All these were excluded, and no child who was so excluded, or who had suffered from Diphtheria, was re-admitted without the production of a certificate that a negative swabbing had been obtained. The two departments were disinfected by the sanitary authority, with the result that by the Christmas Holidays the disease was practically stamped out in connection with that school. Thanks are due to Mr. Tankard, the City Analyst and Bacteriologist, for the patience with which he continued such a number of investigations and the rapidity with which he was able to report his results. Some children remained Diphtheria carriers for a prolonged period, frequently repeated swabbings continuing to be "positive." Thus three children excluded on November 18th, 1913, were only found to be " negative " on February 27th, 1914, and one excluded on November 26th, 1913, was only found to be "negative" on March 5th, 1914, after repeated examinations. The disease was fortunately mild in character as shown by the case mortality, which, for the three last months of the year was 11 (6.9%) among 159 cases, while for the whole year it was 34 (7.90) among 430 cases, the case mortality for the whole country being 1000

Besides this large batch of swabbings taken in the general examination of one school, 19 were taken on various occasions and in various schools. Five of these were taken from cases found during routine examination and the rest either at special visits asked for by the teachers or at ordinary visits, the children being examined as non-routine cases. Of these 19 swabs, 4 were "positive" and 1 doubtful, but among these there were not any of those taken at routine examinations. As remarked in former reports, the smallness of the number of "positive" results shows how carefully the throats are watched and how on the slightest suspicion swabs are taken to ascertain the presence or absence of the Diphtheria bacillus at the earliest opportunity.

Of the major infections diseases excluding Diphtheria, only I case of suspected Measles was found during routine inspection, and of the minor infectious diseases, 14 cases of Chicken Pox, 10 of Mumps and 16 of Whooping Cough. Table VI, shows all the cases of infectious and contagious diseases detected in the schools during the year, including those above mentioned found at routine inspection, those found at special visits and as non-routine cases. Seven cases were excluded as actual or suspected Scarlet Fever. 2 as Measles; 20 cases of Chicken Pox and 16 of Whooping Cough were excluded, all from infant departments. 12 cases of Mnmps were excluded and 36 cases of Impetigo Twenty-five cases of Ophthalmia were Contagiosa. excluded, which is practically the same number as last year, and as that year showed a considerable decrease as compared with the preceding one, it is evident that the disease is not taking any hold in the schools. examination registers show that seven cases of this disease were considered to be cured and were re-admitted only one month after exclusion, 3 were re-admitted after 2 months' 3 after 3 months' and 1 only after 6 months' exclusion, the remainder being still excluded.

A great deal of trouble was eaused in a number of schools in the central district. Blenkin Street, Charterhouse Lane, Lime Street, Lincoln Street, by a form of Conjunctivitis, not very severe in character, spreading apparently as much in families as in the school, affecting the parents as well as the children, and in some eases apparently imported into the family by one of the parents. This disease was responsible for 17 exclusions at Blenkin Street School (the only one where the Boys' Department was affected), 24 exclusions at Charterhouse Lane, 47 at Lime Street and 27 at Lincoln Street, at these three the Girls' and Infants' Departments being alone affected. The discharges from the eyes were microscopically examined in a number of cases, but the microbes found were not always the same, being in some cases Staphylococci and in others apparently the Koch Weeks bacillus. This disease was responsible for the entry of the names of 108 children in the re-examination registers at the above schools and for 168 re-inspections of the cases. mildness of the complaint is shown by the large number of c. ses re-admitted after only a single re-examination and also by the absence of any serious after effects.

One hundred and seventy-seven cases of Ringworm were excluded on certificate of the School Medical Officers

during the year, a very substantial reduction on the numbers in any complete year of medical inspection. These were chiefly cases of Ringworm of the scalp, the remainder being cases of the milder Ringworm of exposed parts of the skin such as the face, neck or hands. 316 eases are recorded in the re-examination registers, the difference being partly caused by cases brought forward from last year and partly by the inclusion of cases of Ringworm of parts of the body covered by clothing which are not excluded. These 316 cases received among them 821 re-inspections, 70 were found fit to return to school after 1 month's exclusion, 58 after 2 months', 28 after 3 months' and 22 after varying longer periods, 4 being re-admitted after 9 months' exclusion. On the other hand, 5 cases are still excluded after 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 months' exclusion respectively, and 112 cases after shorter periods. The nurses had 700 cases under observation. which included cases of all varieties and of which 129 are still in hand or have left the city. The average period of absence from school for the rest was 8.5 weeks. cases in which medical treatment, private or institutional. was obtained had an average period of absence of 13.25 weeks and the remainder, who had "home treatment," an average of 8:05 weeks which shows that they included very many cases of Ringworm of the skin which is easily cured, while the others would be cases of the much more intractable Ringworm of the hairy scalp. No cases are returned as having been treated with X-rays this year. Microscopical examination of hairs were made in 294 cases by the City Analyst and he has kindly informed me that 188 cases were "positive," i.e., were found to contain the Ringworm fungus and 1 was doubtful ; the remainder being "negative."

Three hundred and twenty-three cases of Scabies were under observation during the year, of which 14 remain in hand or have left the city. The remainder returned to school after an average absence of 5.1 weeks; this is rather less than last year, when it was 5.8 weeks. 240 cases were treated at the Sulphur Baths of the City Sanitary Authority and the average absence in these cases was 5.4 weeks. 47 were family cases as against 69 last year and 6 children were twice infected during the year.

Blind children are still sent to residential schools outside the city, but there were no new cases this year.

The School for Deaf Mutes continues to be carried on in Osborne Street and 9 children, 4 boys and 5 girls, were

Special Schools examined at rontine inspections. No musual facts as to general health are noted on these record sheets, and a notice was issued to the parents of one girl only respecting decayed teeth. The Senior Medical Officer made a special inspection of all the children attending the school on March 18th, 1913. Notices were issued to parents of 10 children as to the necessity of obtaining treatment for the defects found. In only two of these was purnlent otitis media the cause of the defect, and in one of them the right ear had been operated on but not the left in which the disease was still present. In the rest of those, in respect of whom notices were issued, adenoids in the throat appeared to be the cause of the deafness. In all the cases the parents obtained advice.

The school for Mentally Defective children is still carried on in Malton Street and the name of this street is now applied to it instead of Blenkin Street, which was formerly used, because the special school was housed in some detached classrooms of the Blenkin Street School, which were altered for the purpose but which are most easily approached from Malton Street. 35 children (22 boys and 13 girls) were examined by the Senior Medical Officer, and of these 27 (19 boys and 8 girls) were certified to be mentally defective and eligible for admission. Of the 8 children not certified for admission one was considered to be merely backward and was returned to an ordinary school to be re-examined if necessary. The remaining 7 were considered to be imbecile, 2 being of the Mongolian type and 3 being microcephalic. Periodical visits are paid to the school by Dr. Maclean and she reports that there are 92 children on the register, and that 22 children left during the year. Of these 10 left on attaining the age of 16 years, one each were transferred to the Deaf School, to an Industrial School and to the Workhouse, 2 were excluded as incapable of receiving instruction, one left the city with its parents and 6 left being found to be capable of profiting by ordinary instruction. The methods of selection and inspection have not been altered during the year, but with the coming into force on April 1st. 1914, of the Mentally Defective Act of 1913 alterations under both these heads will have to be made.

The Girls' Industrial School continues to be under the medical supervision of Dr. Maclean. Other Duties. During the year the Senior Medical Officer examined 11 teachers on appointment and 14 on account of illness. He also examined 25 candidates for bursaries, of whom 2 were rejected. Dr. Maclean examined 17 teachers on appointment and 35 who had been absent on account of illness. She also examined 28 candidates for bursaries, of whom 2 were rejected. The Senior Medical Officer also examined 4 boys who were being sent to Industrial Schools outside the City.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

James William Fraser, Senior Medical Officer to the Education Committee.

To the Director of Education.

	BER OF CHEDREN INSPECTED.
TABLE I.	('HIEDREN
	OF
	IBER

Code Groups. NUMB

					163	3						
	(trand	Total.	6480	6307	12787			Re-exami-	nation.	9851	0011	9921
		Total.	3355	3168	06+90			Special	('ases.	9	000	889
	Other	Ages.	-	1	çı	[			ases.			
Leavers.		14 Years.	1071	1103	2174				Non-Routine Cases.	916	0010	3186
		12 Years, 13 Years, 14 Years.	1718	1660	3378		GROUPS OTHER THAN CODE.		Non			
		12 Years.	532	404	936		OTHER T		Totals.	2559)	2859	5418
		Total.	3158	3139	6297		GROUPS	te (troups.	10 Years.	1437	1694	3131
Entrants.		5 Years. 6 Years.	17.5	234	406			Intermediate	7 Years. 8 Years.	879	332	096
		5 Years.	2986	2905	5891			I	7 Years.	494	833	1327
				•	•					•	:	
		Ages.	Boys	Girls	Totals				Ages.	Boys	Girls	Totals

TABLE II.

## NOTICES TO PARENTS.

Boys. Girls. Total Decayed Teeth and Oral Sepsis 52 . 164 . 216 Diseases of Nose and Throat
Diseases of Nose and Throat
Enlarged Tonsils 121 385 506
Adopoids
Adenoids
Enlarged Glands 10 109 119 Eye Diseases and Refraetive
Defects and henselive
Defects 87 150 237
Ear Diseases
Diseases of Circulatory System 75 208 283
Diseases of Respiratory System—
Non-Tubercular 108 134 242
Tubercle—
Lungs—Actual and Suspected 20 48 68
Glands
Of other Organs 6 2 8
Diseases of Nervous System 5 8 13
Riekets 6
Deformities—
Spinal Curvature 9 57 66
Other Deformities 37 18 55
Skin Diseases
Hernia 45 16 61
Other Diseases
Totals
- COUNTY I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
Percentages 8.8 23.3 16.1
Telechages 6.6 25.6 10.1

TABLE III.

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AVERAGE WEIGHT.

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(firls)	.sd.I									
	Scones.	C1	C.I	೧೦	•••	+	10	10	10	9
		•	•				•	•	•	•
/s.	Zilogrammes.	17:12	18.15	21.55		27.67	30.73	34.36	36.29	32.88
Boys	Lbs.	:: ::	12	52	~	10	ct +	10°	10	င်း [ဦး
	Stones.	C1	C.I	ಣ	23	+	7	10	10	10
		:	•	•	:	•	•	•	•	•
	.eartimetres.	101.5	103.7	114.3	118.1	128.9	138.4	144.1	146.0	156.2
ž	.sədənI	7	es +	6	$10\frac{1}{2}$	©1 ∞+	$6\frac{1}{2}$	8	91	<b>⊢</b> (:1
Čii.	Peet.			ಣ	50		4	4	4	20
			•				•		•	•
	Zumber Examined.	2905								_
		•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•
	Centimetres.	101.5	104.1	115.5	118.9	158.9	134.6	143.5	146.0	141.0
Š.	Inches.	7	20	9.5	103	01 ∞4	10	(5.1	93	
Boy	Feet.	ಣ	ಣ	ಣ	**	4	4	4	4	4
		•	•							•
	Zmmber Examined.	9867	175		628		532	1718	1071	~
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		ಬ	9	7	$\infty$	01	<u>01</u>	ಣ	14	ಸ್ತ



TABLE IV.

RETURN SHOWING THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED.

													_			In	termedia	te Grou	ıps.			_					
					Entra	ants		_	Lea	vers.	Per		7 y	rears.	Per	,	8 y	ears.	Per	_	10	years.	Per		Tot	als.	Per
Total Inspected				Boys. 3158	Girls. 3139	Total. 6297	Per Cent.	Boys. 3322	Girls. 3168	Total. 6490		Boys. 494	Girls. 833	Total. 1327	Cent.	Boys. 628	Girls,	Total. 960		Boys. 1437	Girls. 1694	Total. 3131	Cent.	Boys. 9039	Girls. 9166	Total. 18205	
Clothing— Satisfactory Unsatisfactory				2747 411	2754 385°		87:36 12:64	$\frac{2632}{690}$	$2559 \\ 609$	5191 1299		399 95	664 169	$1063 \\ 264$	80·11 19·89	$\frac{547}{81}$	$\frac{289}{43}$		87·09 12·91	$\frac{1193}{244}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1378 \\ 316 \end{array}$		$82.03 \\ 17.97$	7518 1521		$\begin{array}{c} 15162 \\ 3043 \end{array}$	
Footgear— Satisfactory Unsatisfactory				2737 421	$2737 \\ 402$		\$6.93 13.07	2593 729	$2558 \\ 614$	5147 1343		$\frac{397}{97}$	667 166	$\frac{1064}{263}$	80·18 19·82	548 80	$\frac{289}{43}$		87·25 12·75	1169 268	$\frac{1352}{342}$		80·47 19·53	$7444 \\ 1595$		$15043 \\ 3162$	
Cleanliness of Head Clean Pediculosis				3100 58	2515 624		89·17 10·83	3212 110	2197 971	5409 1081		482 12	576 257	$\frac{1058}{269}$	79·73 20·27	$\frac{615}{13}$	$\frac{259}{73}$	874 86	91:04 8:96	1385 52	1110 584		79.68 20.31	8794 245		$15451 \\ 2754$	
Clean Clean Dirty Pediculosis	<u></u>			2849 304 5	2619 513 7	5468 817 12	86·84 12·97 ·19	2840 481 1	2631 532 5	5471 1013 6	84·30 15·60 ·09	451 43 0	665 168 0	1116 211 0	84·10 15·90 0	573 54 1	289 42 1	862 96 2	89·79 10·00 ·21	1270 162 5	$1457 \\ 233 \\ 4$		87·10 12·61 ·29	7983 1044 12	7661 1488 17	15644 2532 29	
Nutrition— Good Normal				639 2291	143 2446	782	12·41 75·22	738 2179	266 2294	1004	15·47 68·92	103 356	49 622	152	11·45 73·70	68 493	10 267	78 760°	8.12	214 1135	43 1229	257	8·20 75·50	1762 6454	511	2273 13312	12.59
Below Normal Bad Nose and Throat—	• •	• •		226	534 16	18	12:06	401	592 16	20	15.30	35	156	6	14.40	66	55 0	1	12·60 ·10	87 1	418	5	16:13	815 8	1755 42	50	14·12 ·27
No Defect Mouth Breathers Tonsils Enlarged Adenoids	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		2225 52 547 298	1436 194 741 451	$\frac{246}{1288}$	58·13 3·90 20·45 11·89	2497 36 572 97	1784 170 858 207	206	65.96 3.17 22.03 4.68	353 6 99 25	421 $67$ $219$ $110$	$\frac{73}{318}$	58·32 5·50 23·96 10·17	$500 \\ 4 \\ 84 \\ 35$	188 31 74 31	688 35 158 66	71.67 3.65 16.46 6.87	$     \begin{array}{r}       1095 \\       8 \\       253 \\       59     \end{array} $	993 111 373 157	119	66.68 3.80 20.00 6.89	6670 106 1555 514	4822 573 2265 956		
External Eye Disea No Disease Blepharitis and C Corneal Opacities Other Diseases	onjun	etiviti	s	3132 20 4 2	$ \begin{array}{r} 3111 \\ 26 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{array} $	6243 46 4 4	99:14 •73 •06 •06	3295 9 2 16	$   \begin{array}{r}     3129 \\     21 \\     4 \\     14   \end{array} $	$6424 \\ 30 \\ 6 \\ 30$	98·98 ·46 ·09 ·46	489 2 3 0	817 9 0 7	1306 11 3 7	98·41 ·83 ·22 ·53	622 2 2 2	326 4 0 2	948 6 2 4	98.75 $62$ $21$ $42$	1415 7 1 14	1669 11 2 12	3084 18 3 26	98·49 •57 •10 •83	8953 40 12 34	9052 71 6 37	$18005 \\ 111 \\ 18 \\ 71$	98·90 ·61 ·10 ·39
Ear Disease— No Disease Obstruction Otorrhœa Other Diseases		• •		3135 2 9 12	3101 0 23 15	6236 2 32 27	99·03 ·03 ·50 ·43	3297 3 17 6	3125 4 22 17	6422 7 39 23	98·95 ·11 ·60 ·35	489 1 3 1	830 0 3 0	1319 1 6	99·39 ·07 ·45 ·07	622 0 5	325 0 1 6	947 0 6 7	98·65 0 ·62	1400 4 22	1647 5 17	$\frac{9}{39}$	97·31 ·29 1·25	8943 10 56	9 66	17971 19 122	98·71 ·10 ·67
Teeth— 3-5, Decayed 6 or more, Decay Sepsis				662 287 2	265 76 36		14·72 5·76 ·60	998 106 2	278 50 9		19.66 2.40 .16	140 54 2	137 44 5	_	20·87 7·38	177 79	21 7	198 86	·73 20·63 8·96	343 102	25 214 64	166	1·15 17·79 5·30	31 2320 628	915 241	869	·52 17·77 4·77
Heart and Circulati	ion			3069 15 16	2917 42 42		95·06 ·90 ·92	3211 41 29	2780 72 116		92·31 1·74 2·23	467 9 4	751 18 18		.53 91.78 2.03 1.65	0 614 3 2	307 4 4	921 7 6	95·94 ·73 ·62	1 1392 14 9	2 1507 37 37	3 2899 51 46	92·59 1·63 1·47	8753 82 60	52 8262 173 217	255	93·46 1·40 1·52
Anæmia Lungs— No Disease	••			2900	138 2762	196 5662	3·11 89·91	41 3213	200 3052	241 6265	3·71 96·53	14 462	46 766	60	4·52 92·54	9 613	17 316	26 929	2·70 96·77	$\frac{22}{1397}$	113	135	4·31 96·39	144 8585	514	$     \begin{array}{r}       277 \\       658 \\     \end{array} $ 17102	3.61
Chronic Bronchit Catarrh Tuberculosis Tuberculosis Sus Other Diseases			chial	246 0 8 4	$     \begin{array}{r}       347 \\       6 \\       20 \\       4     \end{array} $	593 6 28 8	9:41 :09 :44 :12	86 4 10 9	71 0 39 6	157 4 49 15	2·42 ·06 ·75 ·23	24 0 8 0	59 0 8	83 0 16 0	6·25 0 1·21	13 0 1	13 2 1 0	26 2 2	2·71 ·21 ·21 ·10	33 1 6	44 1 28 0	77 2 34 0	2·46 ·06 1·09	$\frac{402}{5}$	534 9 96	936 14 129	5·14 ·08 ·71
Nervous System— No Disease Epilepsy—Major Chorea Other Diseases	or Mi			3126 14 2 16	3125 9 2	$\frac{23}{4}$	99·26 ·36 ·06	1 5	3149 8 6	6456 9 11	99·47 ·14 ·16	492 0 1	828 0 2	1320 0 3		624 1 1	331	955 1 2	99·48 ·10 ·21	1430	1679 3 9		99:30 :10 :29	8979 16 9	9112 20 20	24 18091 36 29	99·37 ·20 ·16
Skin— No Disease Ringworm—				3059	3058	6117	·30 97·14	9 3237	3092	14 6329	·22 97·52	1 470	3 812	4 1282	96.60	2 616	0 329	945	°21 98°44	7 1412	3 1643	10	.32	35	14	49 17728	.27
Body   Head   Impetigo Scabies				25 0 6	19 2 5	44	·69	5 4	3	8	·12	11 0	3	14 0	1.05	1	0	1	·10	0	2	2	·06	42	27 3	69	·38
Other Diseases Rickets— No Disease				68 3061	55	11 123 5861	17 1.95 93.07	6 70 3199	5 68 3101	11 138	·16 2·13	13	16 750	29	·15 2·18	1 10	1 2	12 12	·21 1·25	3 22	7 41	10 63	·32 2·01	16 183	$\frac{20}{182}$	36 365	·20 2·00
Present Deformities— No Deformity				97 2809	339	436		130	67 2696	197	3.04	480 14 448	750 83 752	97	92·69 7·31 90·42	606 22	307 25	47	95·10 4·90	18	1586 108	3005 126	4.02	8758 281	8544 622	17302 903	95·04 4·96
Deformity Prese Tuberculosis, Non- No Disease		nary		0172	143 3121	492 6273	7·81 99·61	460	472 3148	932	14·36 99·55	46	81	127	9.57	570 58	312 20	78	91·87 8·13	133	1497 197	2801 330	89·46 10·54	7993 1046		16246 1959	
Glandular Bones and Joint Other Forms Speech— Not Defective	s	• •	• •	3 1	5	10 8 6	·15 ·12 ·09	1 6 2	10 8 2	11 14 4	·16 ·22 ·06	1 0 0	825 2 5 1	1318 3 5 1	99·32 ·22 ·37 ·07	627 $0$ $0$	329 3 0 0	956 4 0 0	99.58 ·42 0 0	1429 5 2 1	$     \begin{array}{r}       1673 \\       14 \\       7 \\       0     \end{array} $	3102 19 9 1	99:07 :61 :29 :03	9014 10 11 4	9096 37 25 8	$   \begin{array}{r}     18110 \\     47 \\     36 \\     12   \end{array} $	99·48 ·26 ·20 ·07
Defective Articu Stammering Mental—		• •	• •	3115 40 3	3102 33 4	6217 73 7	98·72 1·15 ·11	3272 17 33	3046 103 19	6318 120 52	97:35 1:85 :80	478 11 5	818 9 6	$1296 \\ 20 \\ 11$	97.66 1.50 .82	624 2 2	$\frac{329}{1} \\ \frac{1}{2}$	$953 \\ 3 \\ 4$	99°27 '31 '42	1409 19 9	$^{1647}_{\  \   37}_{\  \   10}$	3056 56 19	97.60 1.79 .61	8898 89 52	8942 183 41	17840 269 93	98·00 1·48 ·51
Condition Norm Dull or Backwa; Mentally Defect Vision—	rd, &c. ive		• •	6 22	36 24	6209 42 46	·66 ·73	3291 22 9	2970 195 3	6261 217 12		$\begin{array}{c} 492 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{array}$	$766 \\ 60 \\ 7$	1258 60 9	94·80 4·52 ·68	626 2 0	$\begin{array}{c} 317 \\ 15 \\ 0 \end{array}$	943 17 0	98·23 1·77 0	1431 1 5	1528 160 6	2959 161 11	94·51 5·15 ·35	8970 31 38	8660 466 40	17630 497 78	
Less than 6-9  L. $\begin{cases} 6-6 \\ 6-9 \end{cases}$ Less than 6-9  Squint  Hearing—			• •	-	124 12 0 120 17	$     \begin{array}{r}       0 \\       189 \\       18 \\       0 \\       182 \\       22 \\       55 \\     \end{array} $	0 0 0 0	2238 804 280 2200 826 296 22	1876 978 314 1 5 342 16	$1782 \\ 594 \\ 4071$	62·73 27·44 9·83	282 180 32 262 198 34 6	377 385 71 373 381 79 17	$     \begin{array}{r}       565 \\       103 \\       635     \end{array} $	49.66 42.58 7.76 47.85 43.63 8.52 1.73	339 248 41 329 252 47 2	156 149 27 164 143 25 0	$\frac{397}{68}$ $\frac{493}{68}$	51·56 41·35 7·08 51·35 41·15 7·50 ·21	1006 317 114 949 361 127 18	969 577 149 953 570 171 21	$   \begin{array}{r}     894 \\     263 \\     1902   \end{array} $	28·55 8·40 60·75	3865 1549 467 3740 1637 504	561 3361 2049 617	7101 3 3686 3 1121	30·55 8·63 59·63 30·95 9·41
Good Deaf Very Deaf			• •	. 2	3		0	3303 15 4	3139 27 2	6442 42 6	.65	491 3 0	\$15 12 6		98·42 1·13 ·15	626 2 0	329 1 2		99·48 ·31 ·21	1432 4 1	1672 20 3		99·14 ·77 ·13	5852 24 5	5955 60 13	102 11807 9 84 18	·86 99·15 ·71 ·15



TABLE V.
RETURN OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN.

ttiii on									
Blind -							Girls.		
Attending Public	Elemen	itary	Schools				-		
Attending Public Attending Certified	Schools	for t	he Blind				3		S
Not at School					7		13		20
Deaf—			1 1						
Attending Public E	dementa	ny be	Tiools		1.7		17		
Attending Certified	Schools	101. 1	me Dear		1 /		.)		2
Not at School			* *				_	• •	_
Mentally Deficient-									
Feebleminded—									
Attending Public	Elemer	darv	Schools		19		19		38
Attending Certific	d School	s for t	he Menta	llv					
Defective					60		37		97
Not at School					21		10		31
Imbeciles—									
At School									46
Not at School				• •	21	• •	<u> </u>		
ldiots					12		9		21
Epileptics—									
Attending Public I	Zlavaniti	S	chools		04		36		60
Attending Public 1 Attending Certified	sternenca Salvada	ary ni a for	rnoors Enilantie	٠.					
Not at School	Pacition!:	5 101	Talur Iver		9				20
Not at Bellour	. •		• •						
Physically Defective-									
Pulmonary Tuberc	ulosis								
Attending Public	e Eleme	ntary	Schools		6		9		15
Attending Certif	ied Scho	iols fe	or Physic	ally	7				
Defective Chile	lren								
Not at School			• •	٠.	1.4		31		40
Other Forms of	Tuborei	doeis_	_						
Attending Pul				le.	0.1		150		943
Attending Cer							10=	• •	- 1.7
Defective Chil	dren	.110015	. ich i ny						
Not at School					18		1:2		30
Cripples other tha									
Attending Public					201		125		326
Attending Certif	ied Sche	ols fe	or Physic	ally	7			• •	0=0
Defective Chil						• •		• •	
Not at School					61	• •	12	• •	27
Dull or Backward -									
Retarded 2 years					713		738		1451
Do 3 do.					188		242		430

TABLE VI.

Infectious and Contagious Diseases.

		Boys & Senior.		Girls.		Junior & Mixed		Infants.
Scarlet Fever		1				1		5
Diphtheria				12		27		30
Measles				1	• •			1
Chicken Pox							, .	20
Whooping Cou	gh							16
Mumps				1		1	7 1	10
Ophthalmia		4		1		8		12
Conjunctivitis		18		47		3		74
Impetigo		-		15		8		13
Ringworm		26		12		39		100
Scabies		15		25		13		17
Pediculosis					ø c	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Pulmonary Tubercle				3		_ 1		6
Eethyma		1				$\frac{1}{2}$	• •	
Strumous			• •		• •	2		
Dactylitis		1						
Pleurisy		1						
Tonsillitis						_		1
Stomatitis								1
Jaundice		_						1
Spinal Tubercle								1

#### APPENDIX.

### REPORT

ON THE

#### WORK ACCOMPLISHED

AT THE

## MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

From MARCH 10th, 1913, To SEPTEMBER 10th, 1913.



#### PREFACE.

I beg herewith to present a Report embodying a brief account of the work accomplished at the Municipal Tuberculosis Dipensaries during a period of six months from the date of their opening.

Previous to the opening of the Dispensaries, several insured cases were seen at their homes by the Medical Officer of Health, and later by myself.

At the end of the Report, I make certain suggestions and recommendations which I hope will meet with approval, and be tabled for early discussion. They are very essential to the success of the scheme, and without them the equipment is not complete for successfully combating a chronic disease like tuberculosis, with the far-reaching effects it has for evil and distress.

MEYER COHEN.



### TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE OF THE HULL CORPORATION.

The Dispensaries were opened at 353, Anlaby Road, and Durham House, Holderness Road, on March 10th, 1913. Prior to their opening, I was requested by the Health Committee to visit the Dispensaries at Portsmouth and in London. Much valuable information was obtained at these places, which information has greatly helped in the organization and administration of the Dispensary scheme.

The number of patients during the six months has steadily increased, and I am of opinion that as time goes on and the opportunities of the Dispensaries become more widely known, these will increase in greater proportions. A great number of the applications have been from advanced cases, but I hope this preponderance will diminish, and that with increasing knowledge of the functions of the Dispensaries, cases will be sent in much earlier stages, and, more important still, will be sent as soon as the slightest suspicion of tuberculosis arises.

Contacts are now being freely examined, and trom this class and the suspicious cases above-mentioned cases in the earliest stages of the disease will be obtained, and the maximum benefit to the individual and the community at large will be derived, provided means are placed at the disposal of the Dispensaries for their necessary treatment.

#### CONTACTS.

The Dispensary Nurses have made all efforts to persuade contacts to be examined at the Dispensaries or by their own medical man. The percentage of tuberculosis among them has not been high (see Table II. on Page 17). This may be due to the fact that examination of all contacts has been carried out, even though no complaint of illness is made. I have to acknowledge the efforts of the School Nurses and of Miss Harrison in sending contact cases for examination.

I would like to see more contacts coming to the Dispensaries of their own accord. This will no doubt arise when the full aim of the Dispensaries becomes more generally known. 210 contacts, have been examined.

#### HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Twenty-five beds are provided for the treatment of insured cases at a separate block of the City Hospital. Both early and advanced cases are sent there, the latter chiefly in order to isolate them from poverty-stricken homes, and to prevent further infection of the people around them. A few insured cases have been sent to Sanatoria outside the City. Two non-insured cases were admitted to the City Hospital during the six months.

The Hospital accommodation is at present limited as compared with the great demand for beds. This will, however, be obviated when the new Sanatorium at Cottingham is completed.

## DETAILS OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISPENSARIES.

The Dispensaries are situate on the direct Anlaby Road and Holderness Road tram routes, and are

houses converted for the purpose, which purpose they serve very well. The staff consists of one Medical Officer and two fully-trained nurses, wholly qualified and under my supervision.

Part of the work of the Dispensaries usually performed by the Dispensary Nurses has been for the past few months carried out by the Health Visitors in conjunction with their other duties.

The mornings are occupied in the examination of new patients, with periodic re-examination of patients under treatment, laryngoscopy, and any other matters incidental to Dispensary work. The afternoons are taken up by the treatment by tuberculin injections, by seeing and advising other patients not on tuberculin, and by any statistics or correspondence which may arise. I have adopted the Portsmouth method of giving fixed appointments to all patients, which are adhered to as closely as possible. This prevents over-crowding of the Dispensaries, and encourages patients to attend regularly, knowing as they do that they will be seen at the time arranged.

All inhabitants of the City are entitled, free of cost, to examination, advice, and in suitable cases treatment with tuberculin. No form of recommendation is necessary.

When a new patient presents himself for examination at the Dispensary, his name and address are taken, he is seen by the Medical Officer or Nurse, and an appointment given to him for a complete examination. When the patient attends for examination, his history is taken, a thorough examination is made, the case fully gone into, and appropriate treatment advised. This treatment may take the form of:—

I.—Dispensary, II.—Sanatorium, III.—Hospital, or IV.—Domiciliary

treatment, or a combination of any of these.

#### I.—Dispensary treatment consists of:—

- (i) Giving general advice to patients as to methods of living, suggestions as to diet, the kinds of food to obtain most suitable for their needs, and advice as to ordering their lives in such a manner as to improve their general health, and maintain such improvement.
- (ii) Giving detailed instructions as to prevention of the spread of infection.
- (iii) Tuberculin injections are given in selected cases.
- (iv) Paper handkerchiefs and sputum flasks are provided.
- (v) Arrangements have lately been made whereby a few shelters can be loaned out to insured patients whose homes are provided with a sufficient amount of open-air space. These are of very great value, especially in houses with crowded accommodation.

No medicines are given, but children can now obtain malt. For insured persons, an order form is provided whereby, in necessitous cases, they may be allowed milk and eggs as ancillary to other treatment.

One of the great advantages of the Dispensary system is that it is possible to keep under observation, for after treatment and care, all cases who have received a course of treatment.

II. and III.—Sanatorium and Hospital treatment consists of admission of suitable insured cases into an Institution or Sanatorium (see page 6, Hospital accommodation).

at the surgery of the medical attendant of patients. Domiciliary treatment necessarily forms part of the treatment of all insured cases. All panel patients are under the care of their own medical man for the treatment of complications, for medical treatment, etc.,

although they may be granted Dispensary treatment or Dispensary observation.

All non-insured patients under private medical attendance have also been advised to keep in touch with their own medical man.

#### DUTIES OF THE NURSES.

At the opening of the Dispensaries, all notified cases were referred to me by the Medical Officer of Health, and the investigations of the homes carried out by the Nurses under my supervision. There were, however, a large number of notifications standing over at that time, owing to the fact that more notifications were being sent in than could be properly dealt with, and on account of the sudden increase due to the Tuberculosis Order of February, 1913, which made non-pulmonary tuberculosis compulsorily notifiable. These arrears, combined with the ordinary Dispensary work, were found to be too heavy for two nurses. The primary notifications were then taken back by the Health Visitors and the Dispensary Nurses confined their attentions to the Dispensary cases.

The Dispensary Nurses visit the cases in their area. They make enquiries at the homes of the patients, and make a short report on each case, which is filed with the patients' case sheet. They suggest at the homes hygienic methods, means for the prevention of further infection to others, and the destruction of sputum. They try to show the necessity for the examination of contacts, and arrange for the disinfection of the homes when necessary. They leave orders for disinfectants, supplied free at the Health Department. They show the need for disinfection of rooms occupied by phthisical cases, give the patients sputum tlasks and sputum bed outfits, and are often able to help the patients to obtain charitable relief in some form or another.

They also attend the Dispensaries

Constant re-visitation is necessary to see that instructions and suggestions are carried out. In the majority of cases, the people are very good, anxious to help themselves, and to follow out the advice given them. After a few persuasive efforts, they will rearrange the furniture of rooms, alter the sleeping accommodation, distemper the walls, etc. It is often very gratifying to see the changes carried out in these homes.

I give below a few examples to show the very infective conditions under which some of the Dispensary patients live and the changes made on the advice and with the help of the Nurses. A vast amount of good must of necessity arise from this branch of Dispensary work.

# EXAMPLES.

quent on Advice given by Visiting Conditions found on Subsequent Change in Home Conditions conse ころコン

1.7

11511 Found conditions much improved; walls distempered; bedding clean;

Open windows day and might. absolute eleanliness; burning patient; cating and drinking utensils and washing separate. of all sputtim and food left by

Pattent sleeps alone,

intected with earbolic powder for advice; looks torward to open night and day; sputtim 3 times daily ; clothes washed separately; patient grateful burned; dry dust closer dis-

ately; separate cating and sleeps alone; disintectant used treely; clothes washed separ drinking intensils; general con Windows open night and day Removal upstairs into separate bed.; room made for patient of front sitting room; walls distempered; lsed chair bought for patient's use: plied; open windows; floor boards washed white; general condition sleeps alone; sputum carefully sputnm burned; disinfectant\_sup-Removed into better house; bed burned; separate eating utensils general condition of house good of partient and bedroom good. all precautions taken.

windows made to open; hangings inpstairs in separate bedroom; removed aloor and paintwork clean; general condition of house throughout, satisfactory; patient disinfectant used; sputum outfit supplied; all precantions taken. fles: spittin on floor, windows closed; had not been made to open ; patient using same eating and drinking utensits as other consists of father and mother and sty children; house swarming with Patient in bed in hving room; taimly Home Conditions on First Visit, members of family

7

Pattent in bed in hving room; (wo into open spittoon; wife and two rooms for family of six; no predamp and dark, patient spitting cantions being taken; house small. Inducin sleeping with patient. =

Patient had bed in small living adults; pattent not isolated; no spitting mto tain far which was kept on top of stove; no room; family consisted of eight open windows; tond atmosphere; disinfectant used pasing Jamily's recding intensils.

littion of house very satis-

# EXAMPLES—Continued.

Conditions found on Subsequent Visits,	Open window night and day, patient has separate bedroom; sputum outfit used; general condition of house satisfactory.	Girl under supervision, keeps house much cleaner; conditions not quite satisfactory, married sister not able to do unich,	Improved condition continues, patient still taking all precaution; visits appreciated.
Change in Home Conditions consequent on Advice given by Visiting Nurse.	Bed removed upstarrs; bed chair purchased for patient; window open; all dark curtains down; sputum outfit used; general condition of home much improved; promised to go into better house as soon as possible; all precautions as to sputum, washing, disinfection and utensils taken.	Great improvement; windows open; bed in front sitting room for two boys; father had house deaned; flasks supplied and now used; general condition good; dismiterant supplied; married sister, after interview, promised to look after children.	Windows open; Hoors, &c., well cleansed; every precaution being taken; general condition much improved; patient using sputum outfit as advised, with disinfectant; all precautions taken as to intensils and washing.
Home Conditions on First Visit.	House dark, damp; patient sleeping on sofa in living room; jam jar being used for sputum and kept on oven top; no precantions taken; tather, mother and patient sleeping downstairs; no open windows; no backway; very small yard.	Home conditions bad; mother died of phthisis two years ago; gird of 15 keeping house: two brothers notified for tuberculosis: family of 6 occupying two bedrooms; no windows opened; house in very bad condition generally; smelt badly; no precantions regarding sputimi, we.	Patient in bed in front room, ground floor; conditions bad; house durty; family consisted of three children and father and mother; gali-pot being used for sputum; windows tightly closed; patient cating and drinking out of utensils used by other members of the family.
ź.	星	N.	M.
lmmals.	<i>x</i> . ≥	÷	W. G.

this house continues to be kept clear, although the patient has been removed into the Workhouse hilmmary	Improved conditions outmines, the advice given and visits nunch appreciated.	The mother continues to keep the home clean, and the patient still under east openair treatment.
Home conditions much improved; floris, bed, table, paint, we, fairly clean; windows open; patrent's sleeping accommodation improved; all precantions being taken; separate food intensils used; washing separate; note for disinfectant, and sputum outfit supplied.	window in front room, ground floor, appearing quite comfortable; all hangings and some humiture removed; the floor and paint had been washed with water containing disinfectant; every precaution being taken; single bed downstairs; separate washing and separate utensils; sputum outfit supplied.	Removal to targer house advised but could not afford it; home conditions showed much improvement; child skeping alone in cot inner open window; disinfectant used; house throughout much cleaner; all instructions carried out; sputum outfit supplied.
Patient in a weak condition, and on that account the home bad been neglected. The family consisted of 3 tather and two daughters; patient was sleeping with younger sister in bed covered with dirty clothes; windows shut and room presented distressing picture; to precautions were being taken; patient mass sputting about; cating and dernking utensils common to the family.	Patient very ill, lying on couch in room—crowded—with—furniture, window and door closed ; large fire; patient spitting on floor; no precantions being taken.	This child is one of a family consist- ing of father, mother and eight children, patient sleeping with other children, no precautions taken; closed windows in every room; patient allowed to use same intensils as other members of family.
-	X.	<u> </u>
<i>≟</i>	<u></u>	<u> </u>

# EXAMPLES—Continued.

Change in Home Conditions consequent on Advice given by Visiting Conditions found on Subsequent Nurse.

Home Conditions on First Visit.

Inmais. Sex.

The rooms are still kept in good condition; patient continues to be most careful; visits and advice appreciated.	Home visited occasionally, and remains very clean; the mother does her best to carry out instructions.	Home conditions remain improved; patient continues to have open-air treatment; visits to house appreciated.
Extra room rented; bed for patient made on couch under open window; rooms very clean; every precaution being taken.	Removed into larger house; patient occupying a room alone; windows open, and precautions being taken as to sputum, feeding utensils, washing, &c.	Arrangements made for child sleeping alone; windows open; every precaution taken as to destruction of sputum, washing and utensils; sputum ontfit together with note for disinfectant supplied; Instructions given for use.
Patient, wife and child living and sleeping in one room of a house containing 5 other occupants; uo precautions being taken; windows shut; patient spitting into fire; dirty hangings arranged round the bed; bed clothes dirty; patient using the family utensils.	Patient one of a family of seven; tather and mother and five children living in house containing four rooms; house clean, but no precautions taken; windows shut; patient sleeping with other children and using utensils common to the family.	Child of 13; one of a family of eight, father and mother and six children; patient sleeping with sisters; windows closed; using utensils common to the family; spitting on the floor or into the fire; mother going out to work; home much neglected.
j j	<u>.:</u>	益
F. C.	raine page page	6. A.

Windows open night and day. patient sleeps alone; sputiim burnt; house clean; shutters not used; all precautions

This bome is visited beginning advice is much approcrated and the bome condition remain improved	
A girl of 21, member of a Lannik of Removal into larger house advised. This home is visited is gularily but could not afford same; married advice is much appreciated children; residing in a four-roomed sister with no children took patient and the bonne condition in sing intensits common to lannik; wery dean; patient using own remain improved no precautions being taken as to activities alone under open window; note for disinfectant and spintum outfit supplied; two other members of the family sleep out of the house where they	1.21(
A girl of 21, member of a family of 10—father, mother and eight children; residing in a four-roomed house; wirdows shut; patient using intensits common to family; no precautions being taken as to spintim or washing of clothes.	
<u>-</u>	

available room; windows made to Patient removed to attic only open; sputum burnt; walls distempered; floor brushed white; all windows downstairs open; general condition of house improved; smelt cleaner; sputum outfit and separate utensils used; disinfectant supplied.

taken.

Agrif of 21, member of a family of Removal into larger house advised. This home is visited regularly

brothers; no precautions taken; House summited at corner of terrace; blank wall at end ano light; house dark and damp; no backway; satient sleeping with three patient sitting all day near fire to keep draught out; using common eating and drinking utensils; spitting over hearth; windows fastened down; one shutter closed house smelt badly and was very

=

The total number of visits paid by the Nurses during the six months is 1675, the number of disinfections arranged 43, and a number of Sanitary complaints have been forwarded.

Table I. OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS.

Occupation.	No. of Patients.	Occupation.		No. of Patients.
Labourers, general	52	Hawkers		2
Home duties	47	Hairdressers		2
Domestic servants	17	Photographers		. 2
Engineering trades	,	Teachers		2
employees	16	Tallyman		I
Factory Workers	14	Upholsterer •		I
Shop assistants	IÏ	<ul> <li>Lithographic arti</li> </ul>	st	I
Sailors, &c	ΙΙ	Errand boy		I
Clerks	10	Plumber		τ
Joiners, &c	6	French polisher		I
Oil Millers	()	Caretaker		I
Painters	()	Navy Signalman		I
Timber trades		Wardmaid		I
employees	5	Stewardess		I
Boiler makers, &c.	4	Tailor		I
Cart drivers, &c	6	Porter		I
Shoemakers	4	Watchmaker		1
Electrical trades	,	Furniture remove	1	I
employees	3	Milkman		I
Stone and other		Coal trimmer		1
Masons	3	Gardener		I
Travellers	3	Barman		1
Laundresses	3	Fish curer		I
Printers, &c	3	Police constable		I
Bricklayers	3	Baker		I
Iron and Brass	.,	Cattle Drover		Τ
moulders	2	Cycle maker		I
Dressmakers	2	Warehouseman		I
Flour millers	2	Cabinet maker		1
				1

#### ANALYSIS OF APPLICATIONS.

554 patients have applied for treatment or examination during the six months, of whom 210 were contacts. 554 cases have been examined and advised. See Table III, on page 18.

#### Table II. -CONTACTS.

Of the 210 contacts, 18 were found definitely tuberculous, 41 were suspects, and 151 were nonphthisical.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS ACCORDING TO CONDITION OF THE LUNGS.

For the purpose of this brief report, I have adopted a simple classification on the lines of the well-known Turban scheme, similar to one of the classifications of Portsmouth, viz.:-

"A," early cases:

"B," moderately advanced cases; and "C," advanced cases.

The classification has its limitations, but will serve the purpose of this report. In the Annual Report I hope to classify the cases more accurately and more scientifically. As it is, the above classification has been based chiefly on the physical signs, and those have been placed in "A" who have shown indefinite signs, or signs involving a portion of one lobe; in "B," those with definite signs involving a portion of two lobes or the whole of one lobe; and "C," those with definite signs extending beyond the above. Cases with the larynx affected have the letter "D" affixed. Under these headings, the analysis of the cases, other than contacts, is as follows:

.1.				 40
В.				 61
(°.				 117
DC.				 22
Othe	r forn	is of Ti	ibercul	23
	phthi			 33
Dout	otful			 39
				344

In respect of the total of 344 applications, i.e., those other than contacts, the course pursued can be shown in the following table:

#### Table III. FORMS OF TREATMENT.

Sanatorium treatme	ent onl	ν			 I()
Dispensary treatme	nt only				71
Domicilary treatme	iit .				 20
Sanatorium and sub	sequei	ntly Di	spensai		
Sanatorium and sub					 7
Outside Sanatorium	s and o	other I	nstituti	ons	24
Not treated but ref	ferred	elsewh	ere (cli	iefly to	'
other instituti		r medic	cal trea	tment)	 63
Refused treatment					 7
Died before treatme	nt	• •			 3
Requested to make a	applica	ition fo	or Sana	torium	
					 2
Lost sight of					 I
Left City		• •			 2
Undecided					 15
Non-phthisical				• •	 33
					344

## THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TUBERCULIN TREATMENT COMBINED OR NOT WITH SANATORIUM TREATMENT.

In the following table I have used the classification of cases for the stages of disease as described on page 17. I give reports of 62 cases who have had 10 weeks treatment or longer and of those whose treatment was discontinued before the expiration of 10 weeks. In the column "Clinical condition on the termination of the period" (i.e., the period of this report), I have used terms similar to those given in the report of Midhurst Sanatorium.\* They are as follows:—

- "Arrest." General health restored in every respect. Lung disease completely arrested, there being no physical signs present, or only such as are compatible with a completely healed lesion. Sputum if still existing, free from tubercle bacilli.
- "Much improved." General health completely restored. Physical signs in the lungs, though much diminished, not entirely cleared up. Tubercle bacilli still to be detected in the sputum.
- "Improved." General health though improved, only imperfectly restored. Physical signs, though less marked than at the beginning, still present.
- "Stationary." No appreciable improvement in physical signs or in general health.
- "Worse." Deterioration of general or of local condition, or of both.

Those marked with an asterisk are cases which have also had sanatorium treatment.

In the column "T.B.," + indicates that the sputum was positive and -, negative, to Tubercle Bacilli.

<sup>\*</sup> With permission of Dr. Bardswell.

Table IV.

#### TUBERCULIN

				Clinical and		- Application of the Control of the	Tubero	
Initials.	Age.	Sex.	Diag- nosis.	General Condition at Deginning of Treatment.	Complications.	Т.В.	Min,	Max.
П. В.*	19	М.	Λ.	Early—favour- able	Albumin uria later in course of injection	-	P. T. O. +	-002
J. W. B.*	17	М.	١.	Early—favour- able	Nil	-	P. T. O. •02 P. T. •01	·5
//. II.*	28	М.	Λ.	Early—favour- able	Nil		P. T. O	·035
W. 11.	28	М.	Α.	Chronic — slight lengthy dura- tion. Unfavourable	Nil	- 9	P. T. O04 P. T01 T. O015	1 cc ·6 ·7
I., L.*	20	М.	Λ. 11.	Early— unfavourable	Nil	-	P. T. O. -0002	·36
1., S.	17	F.	Α.	Indefinite signs—early	T. B. Laryn- gitis	**	P. T. O. -0002	.0025
М. 1.	17	F.	Λ.	Early—favour- able	Nil		P. T. Ō. -0001	-025
S. II.	21	F.	Α.	Earlyindefi- nite signs	Nil		P. f. O.,	•04
1. ( . 1 *	21	١١.	Α.	Early -indefi- nite signs	Nil		P. J. O.	Lac
11 (*	e) · ) en for	Μ.	١.	Indefinité signs unfavourable	14%		P. 1. O. -0001 P. 1. -01	-() -()
S. i1.	18	Ε.	١.	Early mdefi- nite signs	\1I		P. F. O. 1	٠١

#### TREATMENT.

No. of doses.	Duration of treatment,	Return to work.		Increase or decrease of wt. during period.	Notes.
20	10 weeks		Much improved	lbs.	Albuminuria made condition worse. Discontinued trea ment on account of albuminuria.
25	15 weeks	Yes	Probable arrest	3	Still at work.
32	16 weeks	Yes	Much improved	61	Continuing treatment.
39	22 weeks	Yes	Improved	. 6	Had previous course of injections at Withern- sea. Lost 11 lbs. after discharge from With- ernsea. Gained 5lbs. latter end of course. Continued at work.
33	19 weeks	Yes	Much improved	= 6	Continuing treatment.
20	13 weeks	-	Stationary	- 41	Continuing treatment.
20	12 weeks		Much improved	81	Now at Blencathra Sanatorium.
22	13 weeks		Much improved	7 }	Marked diagnostic re- action. Continuing treatment.
38	21 weeks	Yes	Probable arrest	133	History of hemoptysis.
4.5	31 weeks	Yer	Probable arrect	102	Marked reactions to the earlier doses.
29	18 weeks		Slight improvement	= 6}	Marked diagnostic re- action. Since been to Withernsea—returned much improved; con- tinuing treatment.

Table	IV.						TUBE	RCULIN
				Clinical and General			Tuber	culin.
Initials,	Age,	Sex.	Diag- nosis.	Condition at beginning of Treatment,	Compli- cations.	Т.В.	Min.	Max.
4. 31. * ]	21	F.	.١.	Early— Unfavourable,	Nil	- Maries	P. T. O. 0002	-001
/. //.*·	24	М.	١.	Early—indefi- nite signs	Niŧ		P. T. O001	-8
1. W. S.*	24	F. 0	٠١.	Early—Favourable Indefinite signs	Nil		P. T. O. 00005	-02
E. C. S.	1.)	F.	Λ.	Earlyfavour- able indefinite signs	Nil	P	P. T. O. 100001	·()-4
G. A. W.*	26	F. ,	.1.	Indefinite signs : Favourable	Nil		P. T. O	-8
(i, 1.*	20	F.	Α.	Early—indefi- nite signs	Nil	160	P. T. O.; -0001	1 ec
J. W. B.*	34	М.	Λ.	Early—indefi- nite signs	Optic atrophy		P. T. O. 1 -0001 P. T. 1	·15
Đ. A.	23	М.	В.	Moderately advanced	Old T. B.		P. T. O.,	-02
E, B.*	26	М.	В.	Early—favour	Nil	!	P. T. O.   -00015	-004
H. C.*	27	М.	13.	Moderately severe— unfavourable	Nil		P. T. O. -0005	-042
j. I	39	M.	В.	Moderately severe— unfavourable	Nif		P. J. O0001	-03
C. M. J.*	30	М.	В.	Pavonrable	Ni4	10. djr.	P. T. O.	-0045
Н. К.∞	3.3	М.	В.	Moderately advanced— favourable	Nil		P. T. O. -0001	-095

#### TREATMENT—Continued.

No. of oses,		Return to work.	Chinical condition at close of period.	1.B.	Increase or decrease of wt. during period.	Notes.
10	S weeks	Yes	Improved	-	lbs.	Marked reactions to diagnostic injections. At Withernsca.
35	23 weeks	Yes	Probable arrest			Marked reactions of diagnostic injections. Continues at work.
42	27 weeks		Improved		÷ (	Interrupted course - went away; originally intolerant to tuberou- lin.
33	19 weeks		Probable arrest		-* I <sub>Î</sub>	Marked diagnostic re- action, Continuing treatment at Withern- sea.
37	23 weeks	Yes	Probable arrest		121	Continuing treatment.
<u>.) .)</u>	22 weeks	Yes	Probable arrest			Marked intolerance to tuberculin at first.
28	24 weeks		Much improved		1	Br
18	12 weeks	For a time	Slight improvement		35	Discontinued work on advice; continuing treatment.
1 i	8 weeks	Yes	Much improved		10 -	Discharged, M. I.
20	13 weeks		Improved		1.5	Maintains improvement.
24	17 weeks	Con- tinued at work	Improving		(;	Since been admitted to Sanatorium, Continuing freatment.
12	12 weeks		Much improved		10	
22	16 weeks	Yes	Much improved		31	Still at work.

T	al	١l	e	Ī	V	
	U4 N	/ 1	0	-	w	۰

#### TUBERCULIN

				Clinical and General			Tubero	culin,
Initials.	Age.	Sex.	Diag- nosis.	Condition at beginning of Treatment.	Complications.	1.B.	Min.	Max.
W. P.*	28	М.	В.	Moderately advanced— unfavourable	Nil	· -	P. T. O.	P. T. ·08
M. A. S.*	26	17.	В.	Moderately advanced— unfavourable	Nil		P. T. O. -00012	-003
A. C.	48	М.	В.	Moderately advanced	Nil		P. T. O	•06
W. D.	21	М.	В.	Indefinite signs	Nil		P. T. O0001	-0004
						·		
Е. Н. Т.	18	F.	В.	Moderately advanced— unfavourable	Nil		P. T. O.	•7
W. M.*	24	М.	В.	Moderately advanced— unfavourable	Nil	man.at	P. T. O. -0002	.0008
C. F. A.*	44	М.	В.	Moderately advanced— unfavourable	Nil		P. T. O. -0001	-0055
G. A.	32	М.	(°.	Unfavourable— advanced	T. B. of larynx		P. T. O. -0001	.0025
W. B.*	25	М.	C.	Untavourable— advanced	Nil		P. T. O.	.003
H. G. V. C.*	28	М.	c.	Unfavourable— advanced	Nil	Minus 1	P. T. O. 10003	-0005
G. W. D.*	34	М.	c.	Advanced— unfavourable	Nil		P. T. O. •0001	·25

#### TREATMENT—Continued.

No. ot doses.	Duration of treatment.	Return to work.	Chnical condition at close of period.	Increase or decrease  F.B. of wt. during period.	Note
27	21 weeks	Yes	Much improved	lbs.	Still at work.
G	6 weeks		In statu quo	- 1	Inberculiu discontinued on account of illhealth. Severe attacks of hermoptysis.
31	17 weeks	Yes	Much improved	133	Still at work.
15	12 weeks	Yes	Slight unprovement		Markedly intolerant to tuberculin. Injections discontinued because of severe head aches, &c. I. K. tried, but had to be discontinued. History of hemoptysis.
45	28 weeks	-	Probable arrest	0 2]	Markedly intolerant at beginning.
10	8 weeks		Improved	1 1	Continuing treatment; but tuberculin subsequently discontinued on account of ill health.
21	15 weeks	2.6.0	Improved	1 ;	Continues at work,
13	7 weeks		Worse	<u></u>	Pyrexia. Tuberenlin dis- continued.
-5		Yes	Much improved		Still at work.
16	9 weeks	·	Stationary	11	Luberculiu discontinued on account of ill- health.
33	20 weeks		Much improved	õ	Coutinning treatment; untavourable prognosis given, but marked improvement on tuberculin. Treatment prolonged.
	-	to the			

Table IV.

#### TUBERCULIN

				Clinical and General		,	Tuber	culin.
Initials.	Age.	Sex.	Diag- nosis.	Condition at beginning of Treatment.	Compli- cations.	Г.В.	Min.	Max.
W. E.	12	М.	( .	Advanced— unfavourable	Nil	-1	P. T. O. 10001	·()2
(i. ].*	37	М.	C.	Advanced— unfavourable	Nil		P. T. O0001 P.T01 T.O05	·8 ·4 ·7
П. Р.	19	М.	C.	Advanced— unfavourable	Slight laryngitis	-	P. T. O0001	· ·006
S. P.*	31	М.	C.	Advanced— unfavourable	NiI	· •	P. T. O. -0001	-002
W. B.*	37	М.	c	Advanced— unfavourable	NiI		P. T. ·04	.3
A. C.*	22	F.	C	Severe— unfavourable	Nil	<u>;</u> -	P. T. O.	.005
F. 11.*	34	М.	C.	Chronic— favourable	NiI		P. T. O	·6 ·075
S. L.	22	F.	(*, )	Unfavourable	Nil		P. T. O. 1	·0075
R. J.	24	М.	(*.	Advanced— unfavourable	Old empyema sinus		P. T. O. -001	-0038
J. R. M.*	33	М. 1	C.	Severe— unfavourable	NiI		P. T. O. 1001	r <mark>o}</mark> ~
D. T. R.*	19	M. :	(`.	Severe— unfavourable	Nil		P. T. O. •0001	·0055
W. S.*	36	М.	C. 1	Advanced	Nil	~~	P. T. O. ·0002 P. T. ·01	·5 ·097

#### TREATMENT—Continued.

No. of doses.	Duration of treatment,	Return to work.	Clinical condition at close of period.	1.	Β.	Increase or decrease of wt. during period.	Notes.
12	8 weeks		Improved	to the second se		. lbs. 2	Continuing treatment.
28	22 weeks	Yes	Much improved			- 10	Still at work.
19	16 weeks	At inter- vals	Improved			- 3]	Continuing treatment; later tuberculin dis- continued on account of general malaise.
12	10 weeks		Improved			13	Tuberculin discontinued on account of temperature.
Pro-		Yes	Improved		n.o.	Manager .	Had previous course of tuberculin.
00	11 weeks		Improved			- 44	Severe attacks of harmoptysis.
35	23 weeks		Improved			51	Continuing treatment.
18	15 weeks		Slight improvement	:		1	Gone to Withernsea.
1.4	10 weeks		Slight improvement			- 4	Sinus gets choked up at intervals.
44	33 weeks		Improved			- 113	Long course of tubercu- lin given at request of patient.
19	10 weeks		Much improved			ř.	Continuing treatment.
10	23 weeks		Improved				Continuing treatment.
-		1	<u> </u>			and the state of t	

Table IV.

#### TUBERCULIN

			. 15 *	Clinical and General				reulin.
Initials.	Nge.	Sex.	Diag- nosis.	Condition at beginning of Treatment.	Compli- cations.	1.B.	Min.	Max.
W. T.	1)*)	М.	C.	Chronic advanced; favourable	Nil	-	P. T. O. ·0015 P. T. ·01	·6
J. W. B.*	38	М.	(*,	Advanced— unfavourable	Nil		P. T. O. -0002 P. T. -015	·6
W. R.*	34	М.	C.	Advanced— unfavourable	Nil		P. T. O. ·0001	.00025
J. S. S.*	17	М.	С.	Advanced— unfavourable	Nil	- 9	P. T. O. -0005	•0035
J. T. W.*	38	М.	С.	Moderately advanced	Nil		P. T. O. -0001	.005
D. W.	12	F.	C.	Advanced— favourable	Nil		P. T. O. ·0001	·03
R. B. W.	21	М.	С.	Advanced severe	Nil		P. T. O. ·001	1 cc
м. W.	9	F. 0	C.	Advanced— unfavourable	Nil		P. T. O000005	.006
W. T.	21	М.	Tb. of bones	Several old discharging sinuses	Nil		P. f. O0001	·55
J. W. D.	20	М.	Tb. gl'ds	Favourable	Nil	-	P. T. O00001	·00007
E. M.	22		Lup. of arm and foot		NiI	-	T. O. ·0000005	·000007
//. )/ſ,	19		Gl'ds of neck		Nil	450	1. O. ·0000001	·0001

#### TREATMENT—Continued.

of	Duration of treatment.	Return to work.	Clinical condition at close of period.	Г.В.	Increase or decrease of wt. during period.	Notes.
41	24 weeks		Improved	a Aside	lbs.	Continuing treatment.
33	23 weeks	Yes	Mnch improved		1 1	Continues at work.
	6 weeks		In statu quo		= 6	Tuberculin discontinued on account of ill health.
18	12 weeks	Yes	Improved	-	÷ 6	Maintains improvement. At work away.
15	13 weeks	Yes	Much improved	=	servings agencies	Continuing treatment.
22	16 weeks		Improved		3 1	Continuing treatment.
36	20 weeks	Yes	Much improved	1	31	Continues at work.
26	19 weeks		Improved		31	Continuing treatment.
5.5	18 weeks		Much improved		4.]	Sinuses healed; general condition marked improvement. Continuing treatment.
8	12 weeks	,	Improved		;)	Continuing treatment.
) 11	10 weeks	5	Marked improvement			Continuous temperature previous to injections. Skin lesions healing over well. Marked local reactions.
22	2 16 week	s Yes	Improved		- 5}	Attended irregularly. Glands smaller and looser.

Table IV.

#### TUBERCULIN

Initials.	Age.	Sex.	Diag- nosis.	Clinical and General Condition at beginning of Treatment.	Compli-	T.B.	Tuber	culin.
G. S.	. 1	, М.	Gl'ds of neck chro- nic syno- vitis right knee		Nil	Warning Street, Street	T. O. :-0000001	10000
C. T. S.	17	М.	Lup. of foot		Nil	+	P. T. O. 0001	15
н. м. w.	17	F.	Tb. of wrist	Sēverc	Nil		P. T. O00001	*065
V	-		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					

### TREATMENT--Continued.

		1		Increase	
Ol	Duration of treatment.		Clinical condition at close of period	or decrease of wt. during period.	Notes.
11	10 weeks	Con- tinued at work	Improved	lbs.	Continuing treatment; tuberculin makes him feel very well.
20	19 weeks	Con- tinued	In statu quo	. 7	Has since had radium applied and foot improved.
34	21 weeks	Yes	Much improved	-	Immediately before be- ginning injections had operations to finger and wrist; wound healed rapidly after operation and whilst on tuberculin.

Summary.

Group.	Probable Arrest.	Much Improved.	Improved.	Stationary.	Worse.	Total.
A. B. C.	7 I	6 5 7	4 6 14	I I 2		18 13 24
Other Forms		3	3	I		7

#### Percentages.

Group.	Probable Arrest.		Improved.	Stationary.	Worse.	Total.
A. B. C.	38.8	33°3 38°6 28°0	22·3 46·2 60·0	5·6 7·6 8·0	4.0	
Other Forms	***************************************	42.8	42.0	14.3		Antongouse

#### Return to Work.

Of the patients given in the above list, the following had returned to work and were at work at the end of the period:—

.1	•			•	 I 1
В					 7
C	•			•	 8
Other f	orms .	• •			 4
			Tot	al	 30
					 J

Just before printing this report the total number of cases off work, when first visiting the Dispensaries.

who had returned to work and had remained at work was 52.

Immediate results in the 28 cases in the above list who have had Tuberculin, but not Sanatorium treatment.

		- writer		and the state of t		
Group.		Improved.	Improved.	Stationary	Worse.	Total.
.1.	I	2	2	I		()
В.	I	I	4			6
C.	, married to the state of the s	I	8		I	10
Others		3	2	I		6

The immediate results as shown by these tables are very gratifying, especially in those cases in whom have been combined Sanatorium and tuberculin treat-We have to realise of course, that with a chronic disease like tuberculosis, years must elapse before the true value of any method of treatment can be estimated. Even in the best results—in those arrested or much improved cases—patients may after a time, relapse. I have given the above table, not so much for its scientific value or as a table of observations on which can be based the value of tuberculin injections, as to display the fact that a great deal of work has been done in the short time that the Dispensaries have been opened, that a number of people have derived benefit, even though it be temporary, and to show that a great number of persons have been able to return to their employment with the consequent satisfaction that this must entail to themselves and to the families that depend upon them as bread-winners. Whether this number would have derived the same benefits without Sanatorium treatment or tuberculin. it is, of course, impossible to say. I am inclined, however, to doubt this, even though it is well known that tuberculosis is a disease which has a tendency to improve as soon as sufferers are placed under ordinary medical supervision.

Glancing at those who have had tuberculin treatment uncombined with Sanatorium treatment, the results as shown above are good. Conclusions and comparisons of the relative values of tuberculin treatment, Sanatorium treatment, and Sanatorium treatment combined with tuberculin treatment cannot, however, be based on this small number, especially as the majority on tuberculin treatment were picked cases. It is generally held, however, that no one form of treatment is the treatment par excellence for all cases, and that in most cases the combination of sanatorium and tuberculin has most value.

# IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF SANATORIUM TREATMENT.

Another table which may prove of interest is that given below showing the immediate results of Sanatorium treatment. The marked change for the better in the great majority, even in the most advanced. is very noticeable. Coming from poor, and sometimes crowded homes, lacking means of support, these men improve very rapidly with good food, fresh air, good beds and rest. Unfortunately, a few left contrary to advice before their period was finished, because of their anxiety as to the means of livelihood of their wives and families. The National Insurance Act, has to a great extent, solved this difficulty, but it needs further extension, and means should be found through some Care Society for looking after the interests of the wives and children while the patients are in the Sanatorium. Many relapse after discharge (some very rapidly) on returning to their homes. This will refer chiefly to those advanced patients who have been sent to the City Hospital more for isolation and educational purposes than for any prospect of cure, and will apply to those in very straitened circumstances with poor homes. There is also scope in the latter class for charitable work. The eggs and milk given by the Insurance Committee as ancillary to treatment, has proved a great boon to many of these people on their return home.

Table V.

	1		,			
Initials.	\ge.	Sex.	Diag- nosis.	On admission — Clinical and general condition.	Complications,	Т.В.
J. R. S.	20	М.	Λ.	Favourable	Gastric ulcer	-
М. Ј. Р.	19	F.	.١.	Very unfavourable	Nil	
G. T.	20	13.	Α,	Favourable	Nil	
J. W. B.	, 17	М.	Λ.	Favourable	Nil	
11. G.	24	М.	.۱.	Favourable	Nil	-
15. €. 16.	21	М.	.١.	Favourable	Nil	_
1. W. S.	23	17.	۸.	Early~-favourable	* Nil	_
G. E. M.	35	М.	Λ.	Early—unfavourable	Nil	_
E. W. L.	20	М.	Λ.	Early—unfavourable	Nil	-
G. A. W.	26	F.	١.	Early—favourable	Nil	_
A. M.	24	М.	١.	Favourable	Nil	mag.
J. H. J.	22	M.	Λ.	Unfavourable	Nil	
П. В.	19	М.	Λ.	Favourable	Nil	
P. L.	12	М.	٠١.	Unlavourable	Nil	
J. E. A.	18	м. 🤲	١.	Favourable	Nil	
J. W. T.	32	М.	Λ.	Favourable	Sil	
W. H. S.	16	М.	Α.	Favourable	Nil	
$G_{*}[X]$	32	М.	В.	Untavourable	Sliglu T.B. Laryngitis	
J. W. B.	34	M.	В.	Untavourable	Optic atrophy	-
W. B. P.	28	.11.	В,	Untavourable	Nil	_
J. 5 5.	16	М.	В.	Unfavourable	Nil	
П. С.	27	.11.	В.	Unfavourable	Nil	-

### SANATORIUM TREATMENT.

Inberculm	Length of Stay	Chincal condition of	r discharge.	Notes
given.	(approx.).	General result.	Wt. T.B.	
Yes	12 weeks	Much Improved	10s.	At work mainteins improvement.
Yes	24 weeks	Improved		Now at Skettling.
Yes	15 weeks	Probable arrest	61	Lett Hull =at work.
Yes	12 weeks	Improved	8	Still at work.
Yes	9 weeks	Improved	13	At work - maintains marked improvement.
Yes	6 weeks	Much improved	1.1	At work.
Yes	5 Weeks	Improved	3	Continuing treatment.
Yes	7 weeks	Improved	13‡	Continues at work.
Yes	7 weeks	Improved	1	\t work.
Yes	4 weeks	Improved	81.	At work.
Yes	8 weeks	Greatly improved	81	\t work.
No	5 weeks	Improved	21	Discharged at own request.
Yes, lew injections	8 weeks	Improved	10	Continuing treatment.
1.00	15 weeks	Improved	1;	Retrogressing.
Yes	9 weeks	Greatly improved	7 ;	At work.
.No	8 weeks	Much improved	17	At work.
No	Still iii			
No	1 weeks	Improved	6	Now doing very badly,
Yes	13 weeks	Station dy	6.	Maintains fair condition.
Yes	11 weeks	Much improved		At work.
Yes	13 weeks	Much improved	c þ	At work.
1.00	9 weeks	Much improved	7 1	

Table V.

Imitials.	Age.	Sex.	Diaguosis,	On admission Clinical and general condition.	Complications.	Т.В.
C. F. A.	t ‡	М.	В,	Moderately severe - unfavourable	Nil	
J. L.	24	М.	В.	Moderately advanced = uufavourable	Nil	
н. к.	32	М.	В,	Moderately advanced - favourable	Nil	
J. K.	50	М.	В.	Moderately advanced — unfavourable	Nil	
Н. Т.	24	М.	В.	Very unfavourable	Nil	
J. A.	28	М.	В.	Acute ; severe— unfavourable	» Nil	
J. B.	4()	М,	Β.	Very unfavourable	Nil	
W. M.	24	М.	В.	Untavourable	Nil	
T. R. S.	45	М.	В.	Unfavourable	Nil	
G. A.	29	М.	В.	Untavourable	Nil	
Е. В.	26	М.	В.	Favourable	Nil	
W. H.	28	М.	13,	Untavonrable	Nil	
C. 11,	-1()	М,	В.	Unfavourable	Nil	-
J\.	28	М.	В.	Severe—unfavourable	Nil	
C. M. J.	30	М.	13.	Favourable	Nil	
]] G,	16	M.	В.	Unfavoinable	Nil	~;
J. W. P.	*) **()	М.	B. hip	bayourable	Nīl	
$F, \mathcal{M}_{+}$	20	М.	В.	Very unfavourable	Nil	
J. D.	39	М.	В.	Unfavourable	Nil	
1. 1.,	35	М,	В.	Unfavourable	Nil	

### SANATORIUM TREATMENT Continued.

Luberculm	Length of stay	Clinical condition of	ı diselia	rge	Notes	
given.	(approx.).	General result.	Wt.	Т.В.		
Yes	6 weeks	Improved	lbs. -11	\1	work.	
Yes	6 weeks	Much improved	3;	\1	work.	
Yes	6 weeks	Improved	111	\	t work.	
No	8 weeks	Greatly improved	13	1.0	ost sight of.	
No	10 weeks	Died in Sanatorium				
No	5 weeks	Improved	$= 8^{3}_{1}$	R	etrogressing —was sent back to Sanatorium,	
Yes	11 weeks	Much improved	121	R	etrogressing.	
Yes	5 weeks	Improved	41	R	etrogressing.	
Yes	8 weeks	Greatly improved	7 1		t work.	
Yes	5 weeks	Improved		= 18	etrogressing.	
Yes	13 weeks	Much improved	171	۱.	t work keeps very well.	
Yes	11 weeks	Much improved	-	\	t work - keeping well.	
1.0~	9 weeks	Much improved	6	- 1	Discontinued tuberculin at own request. At work.	
Yes	14 works	Improved	I			
Yes	8 weeks	Greatly improved	<b>()</b> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>1</sub>		ontinuing tubercuhn treatment,	
No	Still iii					
Yes	Still in			S	ince discharged slightly improved,	
No	Still in			5	ince discharged - - stationary.	
7.00	Still in		-			
700	Still in					
400 00						

Table V.

luitials.	\ge.	Sex.	Diag- nosis.	On admission— Clinical and general condition.	Complications.	Г.В.
V. M.	39	М.	В,	Unfavourable	Nil	
Γ. C.	23	М.	13.	Favourable	Nil	1_
1. 11.	22	M.	(°,	Very unfavourable	Laryngitis	
W. B.	37	М.	(°,	Advanced—unfavour- able	Nil	
G. J.	37	М.	(',	Unfavourable	Nil	ŧ
11. W.	24	М.	(°.	Very unfavourable	Laryngitis	
Т. П. С.	42	М.	С,	Unfavourable	Nil	
F. C.	42	М.	(',	Unfavourable	* Nil	
J. R. M.	33	М,	(*,	Very unfavourable	Nil	
J. W. C.	17	М.	C.	Unfavourable	Abscess of chest bone	
М. 1. D.	17	F.	€,	Very unfavourable	Nil	
G. H. S.	48	VI.	( °.	Very unfavourable	Nil	
Λ. 11.	32	М.	( ,	Very unlavourable	Nil	
J. McF.	26	M.	( ,	Very advanced very untavourable	Larvugutis	
G. S. D.	26	М.	( .	Untavourable	Nil	
F. 11.	34	М.	С,	Advanced— untavourable	NīI	
W. S.	36	М.	<i>(</i> ,	Advanced— unfavourable	Nil	
J. W. B.	37	И.	( · ,	Moderately advanced— unfavourable	Nil	
H. G. V. C.	27	М.	(°.	Advanced—very unfavourable	Nil	agaire
П. Р.	19	М.	С,	Very unfavourable	Nil	

## SANATORIUM TREATMENT--Continued.

Tuberculm	Length of Stay	Clinical condition on	r discha	пре	Notes.
given.	(approx.).	General result.	Wt.	T.B	
	Still in		lbs.		
Yes					
Yes	Still in			des resour	
1.00	16 weeks	Improved	, 11	,	Returned to work.
Yes	24 weeks	Improved			Returned to work.
Yes	18 weeks	Improved	6		At work maintains improvement,
Yes	19 weeks	Stationary	= 8		Retrogressing.
Yes	16 weeks	Improved	- 11		Since died.
No	9 weeks	Slight improvement.	5.		Stationary.
Yes	17 weeks	Improved	* 13		Maintains good improve- ment.
Yes	10 weeks	Improved	7		Died 4 months afterwards.
Yes	9 weeks	lmproved	31		Since died,
Yes	11 weeks	Improved	<b>;</b>		Now retrogressing.
Yes	11 weeks	Improved	3		Since died,
No	24 weeks	Improved but in poor condition on discharge	1		Died shortly after dis- charge.
No	7 weeks	Improved	6,		Stationary
Y'c~	21 weeks	Much improved	6		Continuing tuberculin treatment,
Yes	18 weeks	Much unproved	-4		Continuing tuberculin treatment,
Yes	9 weeks	Markedly improved	12		At work.
Yes	9 weeks	Greatly improved	Ď.		Has retrogressed, but maintains fair condition.
No	13 weeks	Much improved	ō	1	Maintains improvement.

Table V.

lintials.	Age.	Sex.	Diaganosis,	On admission— Clinical and general condition.	Complications.	1.B.
W. B.	25	М.	C.	Very unfavourable	Nil	
J. G.	27	М.	<b>(</b> .	Very unfavourable	Laryngitis	
D. T. R.	19	М.	C,	L'nfavourable	Nil	
W. E. T.	18	М.	C,	Severe	Nil	-
F. O. M.	40	М.	С.	Very unfavourable		
S. B.	32	М.	<b>(</b> *,	Very unfavourable	» NiI	
G. E. B.	23	М.	C.	Very unfavourable	Nil	
1 (, (),	20	11.	·,	Very unfavourable	Nil	
М. F.	36	М.	( °,	Favourable	Nil	
\ 1	28	М.	C.	Untavourable	Nil	
S. H. P.	31	VI.	C.	Untavourable	Nil	
O. R.	15	۱۱.	( ,	Untavourable	Nıl	
E. V. E.	32	М.	( ,	Very unfavourable	Nil	
G \\'. \\'.	$3\bar{8}$	М.	( ,	Very unfavourable	Nil	
B. M.	27	М.	( ,	Very untavourable	Nil	
(1\\].	<b>t</b> 9	М.	( ,	Very unfavourable very advanced	Ntl	
W. B.	34	М.	(',	Unfavourable	Nil	
G. W. 1)	34	М.	( ,	1'ntavourable	Nil	

## SANATORIUM TREATMENT —Continued.

Luberculin	1.ength of stay	Clinical condition or	ı discha	Notes.		
given.	(approx.).	General result.	Wt.	Т.В.		
Yes	13 weeks	Much improved	lbs.		At work—some hemop- tysis, but maintains good health.	
No	8 weeks	Improved	. 1,		Since died.	
Yes	13 weeks	Improved but still advanced	12}		Continuing treatment— maintains improve- ment.	
No	8 weeks	Worse	- 7	-1	Since died.	
No	12 weeks	Improved but still poorly	67		Retrogression — ince- died.	
No	16 weeks	Died in Sanatorium	-cycleodore	-		
No	9 weeks	Worse	major de participa de la constantina della const		Died shortly after discharge.	
No	s weeks	Died in Sanatorium .	e-menti	1		
Yes	9 weeks	Improved	1-10	e-mand	At work — continuing treatment.	
Yes	13 weeks	Improved			Retrogressed—sent back to Sanatorium.	
Yes	14 weeks	Improved	- 3)	. •	Discontinued injections because of temperature reactions — Retro- gressing.	
No	11 weeks	Much improved	18		Continuing treatment—maintains improvement.	
No	13 weeks	Much improved	11		Maintains improvement.	
No	9 weeks	Much improved	10		At work—keeps well.	
No	Still in		-			
No	Sull in		-			
Few injections	9 weeks	Much improved	ň		Retrogressed after dis- charge,	
Yes	11 weeks	Improved	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Maintains improvement.	

Table V.

Initials,	Age.	śex.	Diag- nosis.	On admission— Clinical and general condition	Complications.	Т.В.
G. B.	35	М.	C.	Very unfavourable	Nil	:
Γ. R.	27	М.	· · · · · ·	Untavourable	Laryngitis	f her
F. H. L.	17	11.	С.	Unfavourable	Old T.B. hip	_
G. H.	37	М.	C.	Very unfavourable	Nil	
J. T. W.	38	M.	C.	Favourable	Nil	gardings 1
J. R.	48	М.	C	Unfavourable	Laryngitis and abscess	N was
M. E. L.	37	М.	С,	Unfavourable	Nil	*1 *
A. B.	33	М.	C.	Unfavourable	Nil	-
1. W. B.	58	21.	, C.	Favourable	Nil	
Ř. B.	22	М.	Tuber- cular spine	Favourable	Nil	_
J. W. D.	20 -	М.	Glands	Favourable	Nil	ud-riva
G. B. G.	35	М.	Tuber- cular spine	favourable	Abscess	
W. T.	21	М.	T.B. of bones	Unfavourable	Nil	No-resp

# SANATORIUM TREATMENT—Continued.

Tuberculin given.	of stay	Clinical condition o	Notes.		
	(approx).	General result.	Wt.	т.В.	
No	8 weeks	improved at first— retrogressed and was discharged in poor condition. Worse.	llos.		Since died.
No	s weeks	Stationary	ē.	•	Retrogressing.
Nο	Still in	g <sub>per-de-</sub>			
No	Still m				
Yes	Still in		- 1980		
1.62	1 Still in				
No	Still m			o ligar religade	-
No	Still in		gand (878)	Augmorphism	T-000-00
No	Still in		majoran sala	V-10-000	
No	Still m		- 4		
Yes	Still in				
No	Still in				
Yes	~ull m				-

## Summary of Immediate Results of Sanatorium Treatment.

Group and Total.	Still In.	able	Much lm- proved.	lm- proved.	Sta- tionary,	Worse,	Died in Sana- torium.
Λ 17 B 27	I	I	5	10			-
			ΙΙ	7	I	-	I
C 45 Other	()		10	10	2	3	2
Forms 4	4			_	Approximate the second		

### Summary of Percentages of Sanatorium Treatment.

Group.	Probable Arrest.		Improved.	Stationary	Worse,	Died in Sana- torium.
A. B. C. Other	6.2	31·3 55·0 27·8	62·5 35·0 52·7	5·6 5·6	8.3	5·0 5·6
Forms						

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

#### 1. The question of the further treatment of children.

One of the most important points for consideration is the question of the treatment of children of the tuberculous class and of those cases pre-disposed to tuberculosis, by open-air schools, whether residential or non-residential, or by treatment at special sanatoria, &c. In the report of the Edinburgh Tuberculosis School in connection with their Tuberculosis scheme, the Committee state, "For the past six years, the idea (of the tuberculosis school) has been practically realised. Some thirty children are in regular attendance. The experience of the school has shown that in the child, just as in the adult, success in the treatment of tuberculosis lies in the carefully adjusted alternation of rest and activity. During the acuter stages of disease,

the affected child rests entirely. With advancing improvement, the child's time and energies are gradually engaged in lessons and occupations suited to his age. Recovery of health is manifestly hastened by the steadily increasing activity of mind and body. In not a single instance since the institution of the school have the children failed to benefit. In the majority of cases, the results on body and mind have been most striking." Until such time as this matter can arise for discussion, may I appeal here for any recommendations or letters of admission to any convalescent home for children, to be sent to me? I see a great many cases of children with non-infective tuberculosis, and without tuberculosis, the number increasing month by month, who are sorely in need of rest, change, fresh air and good food, and these recommendations or letters could be used at the Dispensary to the greatest possible advantage. I have here to acknowledge the fact that many cases have been received into the Skeffling Home by the Sculcoates Board, much to the patients' advantage.

# 2. The question of the formation of a Voluntary Care Committee.

The amount of poverty and distress caused by this scourge is very wide-spread, and far more terrible than anyone who does not come into contact with this distress can appreciate. Though this Committee might have a fund of its own, it could prevent overlapping of charities by referring cases to appropriate authorities; it could obtain letters of recommendation for non-insured patients and children, look after and aid in fit cases the families of patients under treatment, and could help in innumerable other ways.

# 3. The question of further extension of treatment to non-insured patients.

The means of treatment of non-insured cases is at present limited. The majority of these are too poor

to be able to afford private medical attendance, and many are too advanced for tuberculin treatment, though some of the latter have been given the chance of improving under this treatment. I have, therefore, referred many of these non-insured patients to the other institutions of the City, and to the Poor Law Authorities, for medicinal treatment and other relief. This prevents to a great extent the overlapping of the different institutions for the treatment of this desease, but prevents also to some extent the complete supervision of these cases. Those non-insured cases not under private medical attendance or other institutions. and too advanced for tuberculin treatment should be allowed medicines such as cod liver oil and malt, &c., either from the Dispensaries or from other institutions, provided a sufficient number of recommendations for these institutions was sent to me. Limitation in treatment is felt chiefly in the absence of power to give suitable non-insured cases hospital or sanatorium accommodation, either for curative or isolation purposes. The Royal Infirmary, with the enormous call they have on their in-patient accommodation, cannot keep a phthisical patient for any length of time. A number of those advised to go into the Workhouse Infirmary refuse to do so, and this refusal will continue so long as there is the supposed stigma attached to the Union Infirmacies. The opening of the Sanatorium at Cottingham will fulfil an urgent necessity. Until such time, it would be of great benefit if a certain number of beds were applied for the treatment of non-insured patients both for early cases and for isolation purposes. Provision could be made for the treatment of a small number of these cases at the City Hospital, by the addition of a number of shelters.

I give here a copy of the leaflet left in the homes by the Nurses on the investigation of cases:

#### RULES FOR PATIENTS.\*

#### WHY ARE RULES NECESSARY?

Consumption is a disease that is generally intectious, and the infection can be prevented entirely it certain rules are followed. There are a great many forms of the disease, but they are not all infectious, and some patients are only infectious for part of their illness.

Do not hesitate to ask the Doctor at the Dispensary, or the Nurse, if you do not understand exactly what precautions are necessary in your own particular case.

#### WHERE DOES THE RISK OF INFECTION LIE?

Consumption is caused by a tiny living creature called a germ, so small that it cannot be seen without a powerful microscope. These germs may attack any part of the body, but it is only when the lungs or throat are affected that the sufferer is likely to pass the disease on to others.

The reason is, that when the lungs are affected the disease generally, sooner or later, makes the patient cough and spit up stuff from the lungs, which may contain thousands of these tiny germs. Although so many are spit up, the ones in the lungs keep growing and multiplying as long as the patient is ill.

Thus the mouth of a consumptive patient, and whatever he coughs or spits over, gets crowded with germs, which may cause the same disease in others.

Patients who have no disease in the lungs or throat, or in whom the disease is slight, or nearly cured, so that there is no sputum at all, especially if there is not much cough, cannot cause any infection to anyone.

People catch the disease by breathing or swallowing the germs. This is most likely to happen when the sputum which contains them gets dried and scattered in the dust.

#### RULES TO PREVENT INFECTION.

If these are carefully carried out, the risk of infection to others may be completely prevented, and the patient also will benefit, since he is less likely to get fresh infection himself.

<sup>\*</sup>Based on the leaflet of the Portsmouth Dispensary.

1. The sputum must be destroyed by burning, or by boiling, or by washing it down the drain with disinfectant It must never be allowed to dry first. A consumptive patient should always carry a sputum flask. At night it is better to use a wide-mouthed cup with a lid. Both should contain a little disinfectant and must be washed out down the w.c. drain with strong disinfectant, and boiled frequently.

Never spit anywhere, except into flask or into paper or rag that can be put straight in the fire.

- 2. A consumptive patient should always hold the hand-kerchief to the mouth in coughing, and the handkerchief should be kept in a separate washable pocket lining, which can be boiled. The handkerchief must never be used to spitinto, and must be boiled.
- 3. The teeth must be kept clean, a disinfectant month wash used, and the moustache should be shaved, so that germs do not catch in it. The patient should not kiss or be kissed on the mouth.
- 4. All cups, spoons, forks, etc., should be kept separate and put in boiling water directly after use, and dried with a separate cloth.
- 5. Patients must try not to let clothes which cannot be boiled get infected with sputum. No clothing which cannot be boiled must be washed with the patient's linen. A consumptive patient should always sleep in a separate bed, and if possible, in a room alone.
- 6. Rooms occupied by consumptive people should have as few curtains and rugs as possible, and no ornaments to catch dust. They should be kept spotlessly clean and free from dust, using a damp duster, which should afterwards be boiled; tea-leaves or damp sawdust, which must be burned, should be used when sweeping the floors.
- 7. Rooms occupied by comsumptive patient should always be disinfected and scrubbed before they are used by anyone else.

Please tell Nurse at once if you are moving house or changing your room so that this can be arranged for.

#### GENERAL RULES FOR PATIENTS.

- 1. Keep your windows wide open night and day, and let the sunlight in it possible.
- 2. Take your Meals at regular times and eat wholesome tood and plenty of it. Take no beer or spirits or other form of alcohol, as this is bad for consumptive patients.
- 3. Excessive smoking is bad for consumptive patients, and it is better not to smoke at all.
- 4. Go early to bed and avoid all crowded indoor places, and particularly excitement and close air at night.
- 5. If you need rest, the best time for it is before meals, as this increases appetite. Avoid hurrying over meals.
- 6. Breathe through your nose and teach the rest of your ramily to do so. The nose can deal with the germs and dust better than the throat can.

Be sure to take the Doctor at the Dispensary into your confidence, and tell the truth about your symptoms and habits of life

Lam anxious that it should again be impressed on the public that Tuberculosis is a disease in which the possibility of a cure lessens as the time elapsing between its inception and its discovery and treatment increases; the importance of examination of the chest in persons showing any suspicion of any early symptoms cannot be over-estimated, and I would strongly urge the examination of such persons either by their own medical attendant or at one of the Dispensaries.

Lam,

Your obedient Servant,

MEYER COHEN.





